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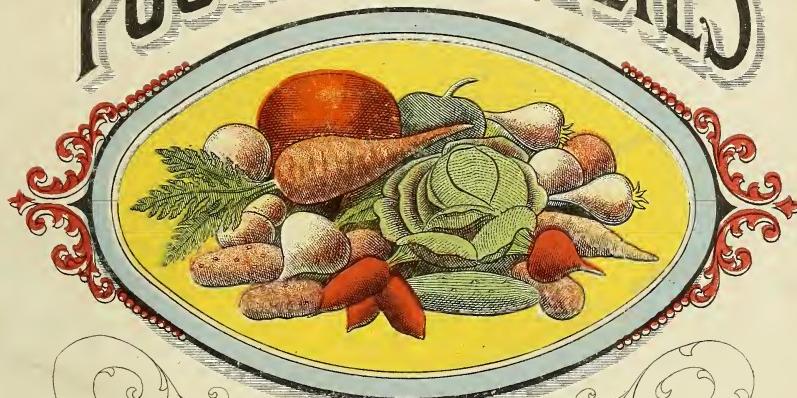
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TWELFTH ANNUAL CATALOG

SEEDS

AND
POULTRY SUPPLIES



1917
BINDING-STEVENS
SEED CO.

TULSA, OKLA - MUSKOGEE.



GRÉETINGS

EVERY year we have tried to make our Annual Catalogue of more value to our customers, and we take considerable pride in presenting you this, our 1917 issue, feeling that you will find it of more interest and value than any of our previous issues.

The Seeds we offer herewith are all varieties which we have taken great pains in selecting for this territory. You need have no hesitancy in ordering any of the varieties listed—they are the best that can be produced for this territory. We carefully test all of our Seeds, and know that they are strong in vitality and germinate satisfactorily.

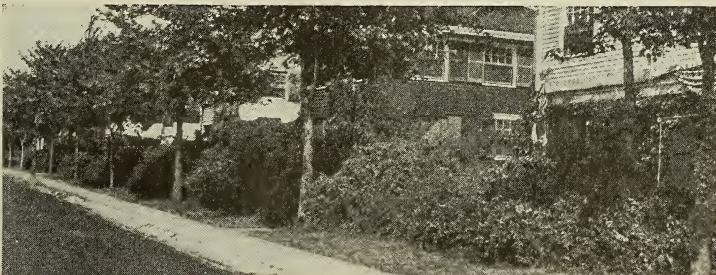
If you are going to buy any Seeds in large quantities, we would suggest that you write us for special prices.

We want to take this opportunity of thanking many customers for their orders and many fine letters praising our Seeds, and assure you that we will take the same pains in filling your orders in the future as we have in the past.

If you have never placed an order with us, we respectfully solicit your order this year, knowing that the Seeds that we will send you will be of a quality that will make you a regular customer.

Yours very truly,

BINDING-STEVENS SEED CO.



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SUGGESTIONS IN ORDERING

A reading of the following will prove an aid to you and to us:

Our Prices.—Including bags, boxes, and free cartage to the depot.

The prices quoted in this Catalogue include free delivery on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds (except where otherwise stated). By "Freight or Express" means that transportation charges are paid by the customer.

Early Orders.—Our rush season comes in the months of March and April. Orders sent at once secure prompt shipment from our full stock.

How to Order.—Write your name, postoffice, State, and express office plainly with black ink on every order and every time you write us. Give plain express, mail, or freight directions; where none are given, we route same at buyer's risk.

Market Gardeners and others who buy Vegetable Seeds in bulk to the amount of \$5.00 or more are requested to send their list of Seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

Plaant Orders.—Orders for Plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

Use Order Sheets.—The use of the order sheets enclosed in this Catalogue is a great help to us in facilitating filling and shipment of orders. More will be sent on receipt of postal asking for same.

About Warranting Seeds.—We buy and sell the best Seeds that grow, but it is impracticable to guarantee Seeds, as the best Seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be grown in too dry ground or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy Seeds will stand cold weather and will grow where the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we do not give warranty in any respect.

PARCEL POST RATES

Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of one-half cent an ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over 8 ounces are charged for by the pound. The rate per pound varies according to the distance, which is measured by the Government zone system, each zone covering a certain number of miles from point of shipment. Distances and rates are shown in the table herewith. Packages are carried by parcel post and are handled just like any other mail matter. They are delivered to your box by your rural mail-carrier if you live on a rural route, or delivered to your door if you live in a city where there is carrier service, or delivered to your local postoffice if you live where there is no carrier service.

PARCELS WEIGHING MORE THAN TWENTY POUNDS ARE MAILABLE ONLY IN FIRST AND SECOND ZONES.

First Zone, Local Rate—This rate applies on parcels mailed at postoffices for delivery on rural or city carriers' routes from such offices. It also applies on parcels mailed on one part of such route to be delivered on other routes from same office.

Second Zone—Any other postoffice up to 150 miles.

Third Zone—150 to 300 miles.

Seeds by Parcel Post.—Your postmaster will tell you the parcel post zone in which your postoffice is located. In most instances, parcel post shipments are more desirable even if the cost is slightly higher than express shipments, because the package is usually delivered to your box, whereas it is sometimes necessary to drive several miles to the town to get the express package.

| Wt., Lbs. | Local Rate. | Zone Rate, 50 M. | First Zone. | | Zones. | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--|
| | | | 2d 150 | 3d 300 | 4th 600 | 5th 1000 | 6th 1400 | 7th 1800 | 8th Over 1800 M. | |
| 1 | \$0.05 | .05 | .05 | .06 | .07 | .08 | .09 | .11 | .12 | |
| 2 | .06 | .06 | .06 | .08 | .11 | .14 | .17 | .21 | .24 | |
| 3 | .06 | .07 | .07 | .10 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .31 | .36 | |
| 4 | .07 | .08 | .08 | .12 | .19 | .26 | .33 | .41 | .48 | |
| 5 | .07 | .09 | .09 | .14 | .23 | .32 | .41 | .51 | .60 | |
| 6 | .08 | .10 | .10 | .16 | .27 | .38 | .49 | .61 | .72 | |
| 7 | .08 | .11 | .11 | .18 | .31 | .44 | .57 | .71 | .84 | |
| 8 | .09 | .12 | .12 | .20 | .35 | .50 | .65 | .81 | .96 | |
| 9 | .09 | .13 | .13 | .22 | .39 | .56 | .73 | .91 | 1.08 | |
| 10 | .10 | .14 | .14 | .24 | .43 | .62 | .81 | .01 | 1.20 | |
| 11 | .10 | .15 | .15 | .26 | .47 | .68 | .89 | .11 | 1.32 | |
| 12 | .11 | .16 | .16 | .28 | .51 | .74 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.44 | |
| 13 | .11 | .17 | .17 | .30 | .55 | .80 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1.56 | |
| 14 | .12 | .18 | .18 | .32 | .59 | .86 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 | |
| 15 | .12 | .19 | .19 | .34 | .63 | .92 | 1.21 | 1.51 | 1.80 | |
| 16 | .13 | .20 | .20 | .36 | .67 | .98 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.92 | |
| 17 | .13 | .21 | .21 | .38 | .71 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 2.04 | |
| 18 | .14 | .22 | .22 | .40 | .75 | 1.10 | 1.45 | 1.81 | 2.16 | |
| 19 | .14 | .23 | .23 | .42 | .79 | 1.16 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.28 | |
| 20 | .15 | .24 | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 | |
| 21 | .15 | .25 | .25 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | .16 | .26 | .26 | | | | | | | |
| 23 | .16 | .27 | .27 | | | | | | | |
| 24 | .17 | .28 | .28 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | .17 | .29 | .29 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | .18 | .30 | .30 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | .18 | .31 | .31 | | | | | | | |
| 28 | .19 | .32 | .32 | | | | | | | |
| 29 | .19 | .33 | .33 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | .20 | .34 | .34 | | | | | | | |
| 31 | .20 | .35 | .35 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | .21 | .36 | .36 | | | | | | | |
| 33 | .21 | .37 | .37 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | .22 | .38 | .38 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | .22 | .39 | .39 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | .23 | .40 | .40 | | | | | | | |
| 37 | .23 | .41 | .41 | | | | | | | |
| 38 | .24 | .42 | .42 | | | | | | | |
| 39 | .24 | .43 | .43 | | | | | | | |
| 40 | .25 | .44 | .44 | | | | | | | |
| 41 | .25 | .45 | .45 | | | | | | | |
| 42 | .26 | .46 | .46 | | | | | | | |
| 43 | .26 | .47 | .47 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | .27 | .48 | .48 | | | | | | | |
| 45 | .27 | .49 | .49 | | | | | | | |
| 46 | .28 | .50 | .50 | | | | | | | |
| 47 | .28 | .51 | .51 | | | | | | | |
| 48 | .29 | .52 | .52 | | | | | | | |
| 49 | .29 | .53 | .53 | | | | | | | |
| 50 | .30 | .54 | .54 | | | | | | | |

Parcel post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone:

Alaska, Cuba, Canada, Guam, Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Republic of Panama, Samoa:
Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island, Tau, Manua Island.

U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

GARDEN SEEDS

ARTICHOKE.

Jerusalem Artichoke will grow on almost any kind of well-drained soil. It will thrive and produce abundantly on light sandy or gravelly soil, too poor for many other crops. The plant is drouth-resistant, and, as a rule, remarkably free from fungus diseases and insect pests. The plant is propagated like the Potato—by means of tubers. Whole tubers or sets are used for seed, and the hills should be placed 3 feet apart each way. Cultivation should be about the same as for Potatoes. This is a grand food for hogs and they will harvest the artichokes when ripe without any expense. Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring as well as one of the best-grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. One ounce will plant about 50 feet of row and furnish about 400 plants. The seed should be planted as early in the spring as the weather becomes settled. Considerable crop may be expected the third year from seed, but for the home garden it is best to buy the two-year-old plants.

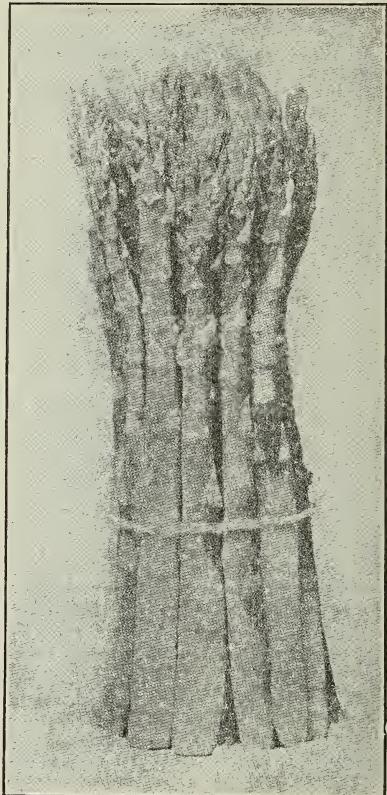
Colossal—Our standard variety for the garden. Bears early. Stalks large, deep green, tender, and of good flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Columbian Mammoth White—The stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. A very strong-growing sort, with thick stalks. Preferred by those who care more for white Asparagus. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Palmetto or Colossal—Two-year-old roots.



Colossal

GARDEN BEANS.

When all danger of the spring frosts is over is the time to plant Beans, as they thrive little, if any, when the soil, the days and nights are cold. Given moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. A good sandy loam is the best soil for Beans, but they will grow well in any soil of average richness.

The bush varieties should be planted 1½ inches deep in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. The pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 3 feet apart each way. When the plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe them when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods.

A quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 bushels to the acre in drills.

Beans are a very short crop. Order early.

Tennessee Greengod—This dwarf, early, intermediate snap Bean is very popular in some sections of the South and wherever known in other parts of the country is spoken of in terms of highest praise. The vines are large, somewhat spreading and prolific. The foliage is

dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long—very often 6 to 7 inches—flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green, and of excellent quality; seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.

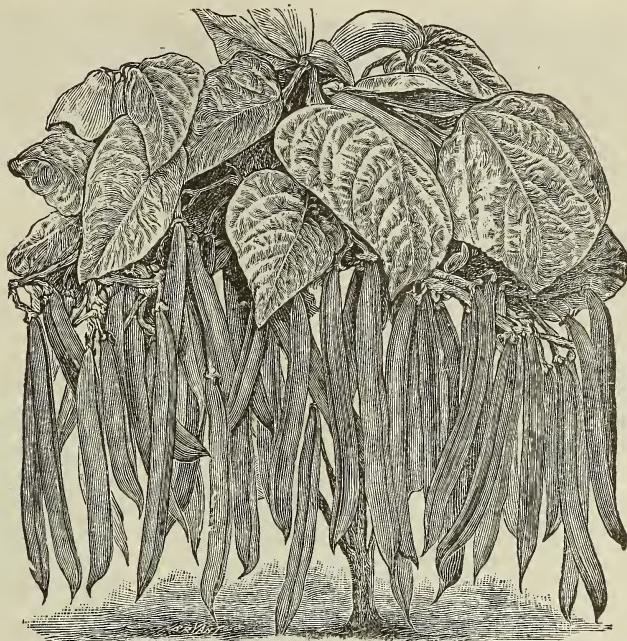
Long Yellow Six Weeks—A remarkable early and exceedingly prolific variety of Beans. The plants are of robust, compact habit, bearing a profusion of round straight, fleshy pods, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The pods are remarkably tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining. They are stringless in all stages of growth, except when quite old. In cooking they retain their delicious green color, making them very attractive when served. The flavor is delicious, pleasing to the most critical. Although of recent introduction, this variety has attracted considerable attention, and we do not hesitate to proclaim it an ideal snap Bean. Pkg., 10c; lb.; 30c postpaid by express or freight, 25c per lb.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean.—This is a great improvement on the old-time popular favorite Valentine Bean. The pods are fully one-third longer, averaging 5 and 6 inches in length; absolutely stringless very crisp, round, full, and fleshy. It is enormously productive, its handsome pods being ready for market a few days earlier than the old Valentine. We confidently recommend it, either for the home garden or as a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Round Pod Red Valentine.—The full meaty pods are of rich color, unsurpassed in tenderness. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and unusually hardy, withstanding slight frosts, which invariably kill other varieties. It permits, therefore, an early planting. It develops quickly, producing handsome, long, fleshy pods of extra fine quality. We recommend this variety highly to market gardeners, although it is as desirable for the home garden. A thorough trial will convince our customers of the excellency of this new sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—The earliest green-podded Bean. Has absolutely stringless pods. Of the most superior quality, surpassing all other early Bush Beans, both wax and green-podded, in this respect. It is not only earlier than Valentine of the earliest strain, but the pods are larger, handsomer, and of better quality and the plants more vigorous and prolific. We advise gardeners to try this Bean. It will be found profitable. Every one who wants a fine-flavored, tender snap Bean for home use should plant this variety. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express; 30c per lb.

White Navy Beans.—Planted in June or July, these usually make a profitable crop to grow as



Red Valentine

shelled white Beans for the market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans together 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate them deeply after 2 or 3 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a very profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to the acre. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Wardell's Kidney.—Very prolific early sort, with long, flat, brittle pods of golden yellow color. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Royal Purple Wax.—The pods are round, absolutely stringless, very tender, meaty, and of the finest flavor. The plants are large, without runners, and are filled with fruit-laden branches, producing the crop very early in the season. Owing to its being of such fine flavor, so brittle and tender and at the same time so prolific, it is bound to be in great demand with gardeners. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK., Sept. 21, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—Received seeds to-day.

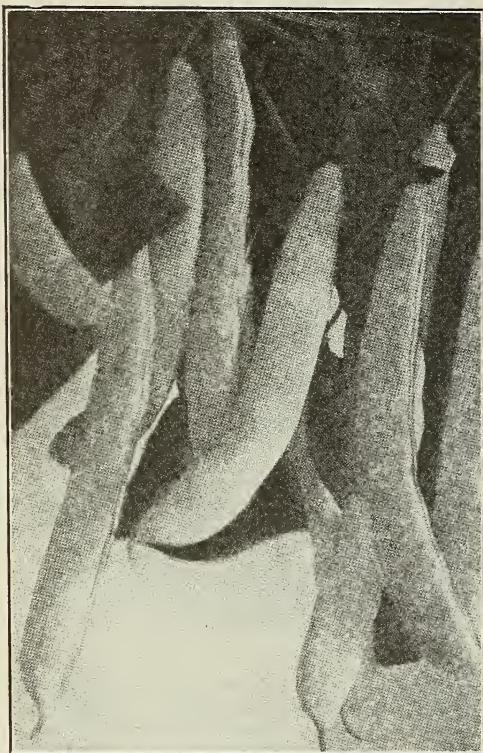
Thanks for prompt shipment and good seeds.

As a favor, will you kindly send itemized bill for seeds, and oblige?

Yours very truly,

A. L. S.

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.



Improved Golden

Improved Golden (Rustproof)—Very valuable rust proof strain of the Golden Wax, which stands drouth remarkably well; pods rather flat, nearly straight, fleshy, and of highest quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Currie's Rustproof Wax—Is the earliest to mature of either the green or wax Beans. It is ready for the market in twenty-five days from date of planting. Its beautiful, pure golden, long, flat pods of extra fine quality are borne in abundance and attract the admiration of both the planter and the consumer. Being the first in the market, it always commands most profitable prices. Entirely free from rust and blight. Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 35c per lb.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—This remarkably vigorous growing, wax-podded Pole Bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy, and quite stringless as snaps. The pods are attractive light yellow and when mature are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval flattened, very irregular, dark brown. Its earliness and hardiness commend it as a Pole

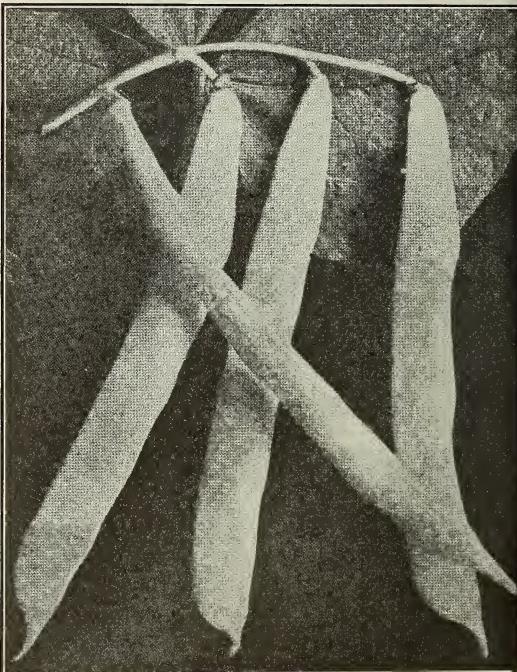
Bean, well adapted for Northern latitudes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Lazy Wife—Prolific sort, with handsome, entirely stringless pods. They measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length, are thick and fleshy, and retain their rich, tender, and luscious qualitd until nearly ripe. The white dry seeds make excellent winter shelled Beans, and extend the season considerably. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Cut Short or Cornfield—Green beans; resemble those of the Bush Valentine; dry beans, red speckled. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

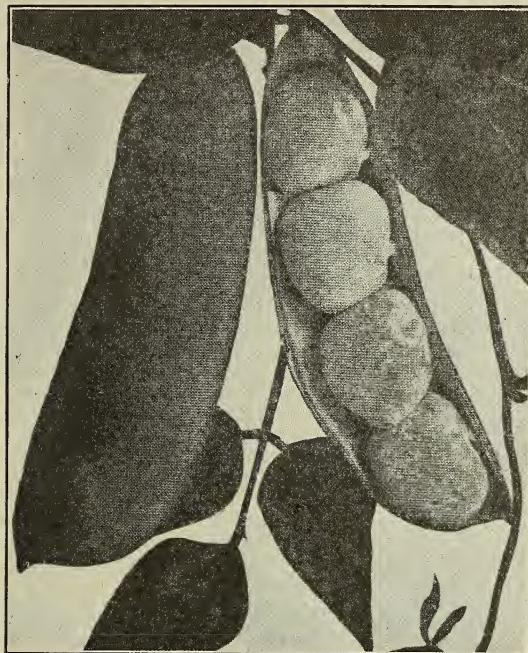
Dutch Caseknife—One of the earliest of the Pole varieties; white seeds; used for snaps; good green or dry; a good winter sort, productive, and a good Bean for planting among Corn. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Bean—Brittle, stringless, meaty, delicious flavor. The plants are vigorous climbers; pods are borne profusely in clusters; they average from 7 to 9 inches long; are of attractive green color; round and very brittle when young. If the beans are picked as they mature, the vines will keep on bearing until killed by frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.



Currie's Rustproof Wax

GARDEN BEANS—Continued.



Burpee's Bush Lima

Carolina or Sieva (small white Lima)—Vigorous variety; very early and productive. Pods are short, flat, and curved; beans white,

that bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

small, and kidney-shaped. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

October or Horticultural—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell Beans. It is especially adapted for mountainous districts or where the season is short. Per lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

White Creaseback—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12 of a silvery green, of the best quality as Snaps. A good corn-hill Bean. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Henderson's Dwarf—Particularly adapted for the South. Compact bush; produces large crops until frost. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

Burpee's Bush Lima—The stout, erect bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. They are laden with large, luscious beans. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

King of the Garden (large white Lima)—An improved strain of the large white, of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crop

BEETS.

Beets grow in moderately light sandy soil. For very early crops, sow Crosby's or Eclipse in hot-beds and transplant the seedlings as soon as the weather is warm enough into open ground; for regular crop, plant outside as soon as the ground is in good condition; plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and cover over about 1 inch deep. When the seedlings are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them out to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. For winter crops, sow the improved long Dark Blood in June. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Early Blood Turnip—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped—a much better Beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, very tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recom-



Early Blood Turnip Beet

BEETS—Continued.

mend this as the best extra quality table Beet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, 60c per lb.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome; early normal crop variety of medium size. The roots are almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The flesh is of the finest quality—a rich blood red, slightly zoned, and always sweet and tender. Unequalled for table use and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

Detroit Dark Red—Very popular sort; used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early, and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright-growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark blood red, the flesh red, with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, firm, and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

Half Long Blood—Favorite late variety. It is olive-shaped, of deep red color, smooth, and free from side roots. The meat is tender and sweet and remains so until late in the season. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels Sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the Cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like Cabbage. The sprouts, which grow around the strong, upright stem of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. An ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved—Bearing a small crop of small, solid, and tender heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

CELERY.

Seed should be sown in February in hot-beds or in flat boxes filled with clean, mellow loam, with about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil or sand, pressing it down firmly. Keep the soil moist constantly. When plants are fairly out of the seed leaf, transplant into another box or bed, or thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Plant into the open ground by the last of May or the beginning of June. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

White Plume—The earliest and most easily blanched sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them, so as to produce attractive bunches. Fine for family use and the local markets. Pkg., 10c.

Golden Self-Blanching—The plants are of compact, semi-dwarf habit and form numerous stalks. They are heavy ribbed, of golden yellow color, very crisp and tender. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Eclipse—Globe-shaped, deep red roots, with sweet, fine-grained flesh; fit for use a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, 50c per lb.

Improved Long Dark Blood—Excellent for winter use, as it is a good keeper; flesh firm, juicy, and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

Crosby's Egyptian—The market gardeners' favorite. Fine, globe-shaped roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 65c per lb.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—This delicious and useful vegetable should be in every garden and on every market stall. It is really two distinct vegetables. First, the leafy part of the foliage is cooked and served the same as Spinach, while the stalks are cooked and served with drawn butter, like tender Asparagus. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The stalks are thick and broad like Rhubarb; the leaves are much larger than the regular Swiss Chard; they are very heavily crumpled, like Savoy Spinach. Crisp and tender, pleasing flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid; by freight or express, 70c per lb.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets—(Listed under "Farm Seeds.")



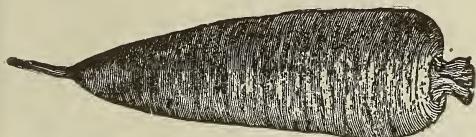
Golden Self-Blanching

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Pkg., 15c.

Market gardeners give our Seed preference. In buying, get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

CARROTS.

Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in March or April, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.



Danvers' Half Long—An excellent market variety of medium size. The roots are of a rich orange red color, smooth, and very handsome. Produces a very large crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

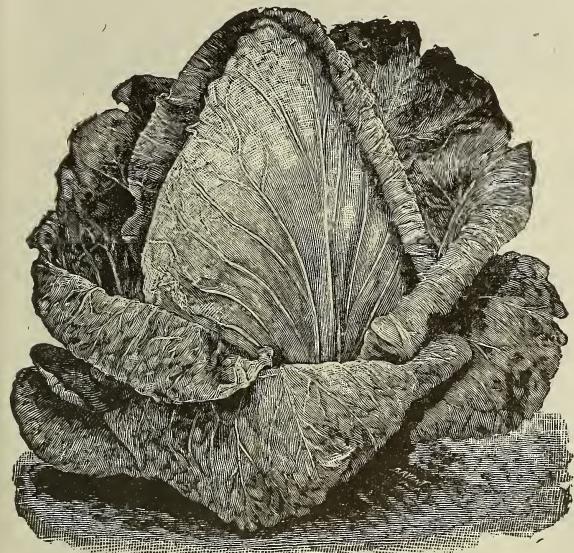
Long Orange—The best late variety for general field culture. It keeps very well, and is therefore excellently adapted for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

About Carrot Seed—Since evenness in shape, size, and uniformity of color are necessary to make carrots attractive for bunching, gardeners should see that the Carrot seed they buy is of such quality that the carrots produced will come up to the above requirements. Our stocks are selected with extraordinary care as to true ness of type, and will please the most critical trade.

Oxheart or Guerande—Of fine table qualities. It is the most desirable sort for growing in soils too hard and stiff for the longer varieties, as it does not grow over 6 inches long, and is easily pulled by hand. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Yellow Belgian—A variety having a root from 16 to 20 inches long, of an orange yellow color under the ground, but having a green top on the portion out of the ground. Very hardy, good cropper, and keeps wonderfully well; especially recommended for stock-feeding. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

CABBAGE.



The Charleston or Large Wakefield

Our Cabbage seed is of the best Long Island-grown stocks, and is giving excellent results. A little higher than the imported, but worth it.

Extra Early Varieties.

True Early Jersey Wakefield—Small, cone-shaped heads; matures in from 90 to 100 days after planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

The Charleston or Large Wakefield—The best large early Cabbage. This Cabbage has created a sensation with the Cabbage-growers all over the country on account of the decided advantage it has over all other sorts. It can be

A hardy plant, easy to grow, and will do well in any soil that is rich, well drained, and capable of holding a reasonable amount of moisture. For the early crop, plant the seeds five or six weeks before the plants are needed for planting, in hot-beds or even in a shallow box in the house. Plant the seeds in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; put 3 or 5 seeds to the inch, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and press soil down firmly. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and the weather is settled, the young plants should be hardened by exposing them to an outdoor position, later transplant in the fields in rows 30 inches apart, with the plants 24 inches in the rows. Later crops are obtained by planting the later or medium varieties late in the season. The seed for the latter crop is started in the seedbed out of doors. Sometimes the seeds are started in the hills where the crop is to stand, planting two or three seeds to the hill and pulling out all but the stronger ones after they are two or three weeks old.

the first variety sent to market, and on account of its handsome appearance will invariably bring the tip-top prices. If, however, the early market prices are low, it can be safely left standing in the field to mature to an extra large, compact, solid, magnificent Cabbage, which has never failed to attract the admiration of the most skilled gardeners, and always brings better prices than any other sort harvested at the same time. Our stock is thoroughly reliable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.70.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Savoy—The Savoy or Curly Cabbages are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality, and should be more generally grown. When once planted, they are always planted again the next season. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired.

Drumhead Savoy—A large and firm variety of very fine quality; leaves very much crinkled; one of the very best of the Savoy type. The flavor is very much improved by a light frost. Postpaid, pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Second Early Sorts.

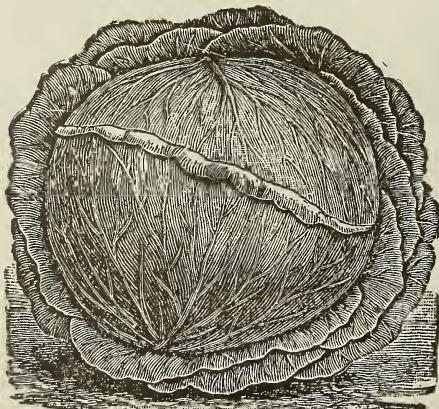
Allhead Early—An early flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically all head. While it is really a typical summer Cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being a good keeper. The heads are of uniform size, uniform in color and size, and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch—A selected strain; forming large, flat heads, weighing at times 10 to 12 pounds. It is a sure header and well adapted for forcing. We consider it the best Cabbage for planting in the South. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt—Similar in size and shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but it is more tightly folded and very firm; excellent for cutting for kraut. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

All Seasons—One of the best of this class. Ready for the market only a few days later than the Early Summer and is much larger. The heads are firm, solid, and of good flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Late or Winter Varieties.



Danish Ballhead

Hollander or Danish Ballhead—Of vigorous, compact growth, with stem rather longer

than those of most American sorts. The plants are hardy, resisting cold, hot, and dry weather alike. The heads are of uniform shape, firm, solid, and of excellent keeping qualities. One of the best for shipping to distant markets or



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

late spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Surehead—Strain of Flat Dutch; remarkable for its heading qualities; keeps well and is good for shipping. The heads are of uniform size, firm, solid, and of good color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

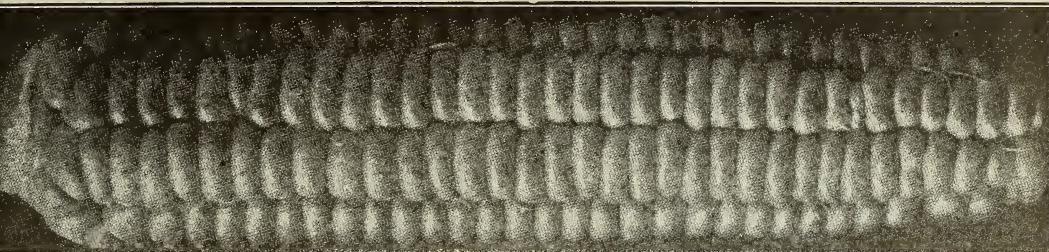
Premium Late Flat Dutch—Of good flavor and very tender; among the earliest of the winter Cabbages. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Premium Late Drumhead—Standard late variety, with uniform heads of excellent flavor. Splendid market sort and a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

PE-TSAI, CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE.

Pe-Tsai (Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage)—The Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage has attained great popularity in the last two years. Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, Celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos Lettuce. As a salad, it rivals the finest Lettuce, while cooked like Cabbage or Spinach it makes delightful "greens." Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seed in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frost-proof cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

SWEET CORN.



Golden Bantam

Do not plant Sweet Corn until the ground becomes warm. A prolonged cold rainy spell will cause it to rot in the ground. Cultivation is the same as for field Corn, with the exception that it may be planted a little closer. Plant at frequent intervals, so as to always have a supply at this stage of the growth. One quart will make 200 plants, 8 quarts will plant one acre.

Golden Bantam—A new early Sweet Corn, considered by many people the richest and sweetest of all Corns. Some of our customers who prefer this sort to all other kinds are planting it at regular intervals all during the season, so they may have a continual supply for their table. In season it is medium early—about a week later than Cory—and is the best yielder of the early varieties. The stalks are of medium size, with heavy foliage, of value for forage. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 20th in the Middle States. The ears are borne two to a stalk and are about 6 inches in length and are eight-rowed. The kernels are of a golden yellow color, which at first gives the impression of field Corn. However, as soon as tasted there is immediately a call for more. Our seed has been especially selected for table use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Early Minnesota—The earliest sort on our list. Of dwarf habit, but very productive; small ears, with eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of the late sorts. For family use it is unequalled. The medium-size ears are covered with irregularly arranged deep sweet kernels. Very prolific, and well liked in some localities, where it is sold on the market as the "Shoe Peg." Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Stowell's Evergreen—The ears are large; have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels, and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Adams' Extra Early—A great favorite with those who wish the first Corn of the season. Produces short ears, filled with tender, white kernels of fine flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 gal., 50c; 1 peck, 75c.

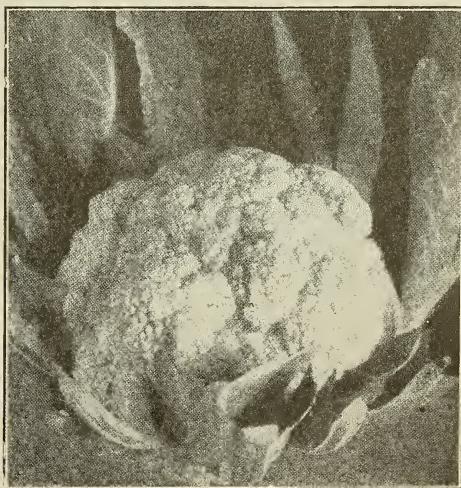
Adams' Early—Has larger ears than the preceding; very popular in the South. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, gal., 50c; pk., 75c.

Perry's Hybrid—This is a very popular Eastern variety. Stalks about 6 feet high, bearing two large twelve to fourteen-rowed ears, which often have red or pink cobs; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than Minnesota. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

White Mexican—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early; the sweetest of all Sweet Corns. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener as well as for family use. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

It requires a cool, moist season for its best growth, a constant supply of soil-moisture, and rich, loamy land, well fertilized. Cultivation is the same as for Cabbage. One ounce will produce from 800 to 1,000 plants.



Early Snowball—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Pkg., 10c.

Our Motto: Not how cheap, but how good.

COLLARD.

A kind of Cabbage, growing 2 or 3 feet high, which does not make a hard head. The central leaves often form a loose rosette, which is used for greens, like Spinach or Mustard. Collard seed is started under glass or in the open. Plants should be handled and cultivated like Cabbage, with the exception that the seed can be planted somewhat closer.



Georgia Collard

Improved Georgia—Plants may be planted at almost any time of the year, and is much hardier than Cabbage. The plants may stand as close to each other in the field as 8 inches. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

CORN SALAD.

(*Fetticus* or Lamb's Lettuce.)

Corn Salad (*Fetticus* or Lamb's Lettuce)—A small, quick-growing salad plant for late fall, winter, and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for Lettuce and Spinach. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and, like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. The seed we offer is extra cleaned—quite different from much that appears on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CRESS.

Sow Curled or Pepper Grass thickly in shallow drills every two weeks. It should be cut often, and will continue to grow. It is useful for salad and for garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill of the Pepper Grass; 1 ounce of seed of the Water Cress will sow 15 square feet.

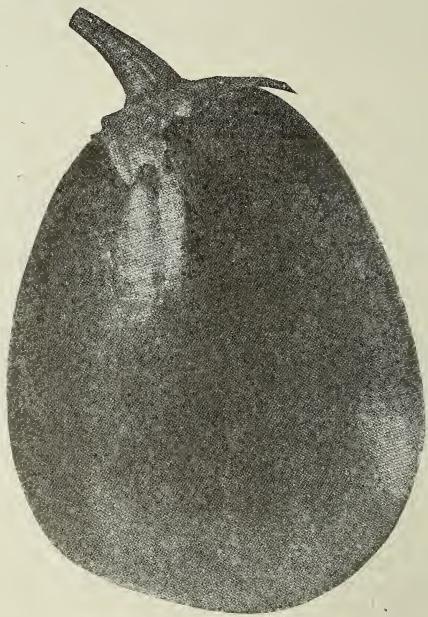
Extra Curled or Pepper Grass—Quick-growing, and crisp, pungent flavor. Does well in dry soil. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c.

Water Cress—Succeeds only when its roots and stems are partially submerged in water. Sow along the borders of a stream or start the

seeds in shallow pans and transplant the seedlings when large enough. Makes a very appetizing salad. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be started in February, in boxes in the house. Always keep the ground warm and moist, and protect the young plants. Transplant into a rich, loamy soil when all danger of frost is past. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.



New York Improved Purple

New York Improved Purple—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. There are many varieties of Egg Plant offered, but we think this kind better than any other. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

Black Beauty—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

ENDIVE.

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring, or even as late as July, in shallow drills 15 inches apart, and when plants are strong thin out to about 1 foot apart. To blanch, gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant and tie them together at the tips. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Improved Green Curled—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c postpaid.

ENDIVE—Continued.

White Curled—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching; is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c, postpaid.

GARLIC.

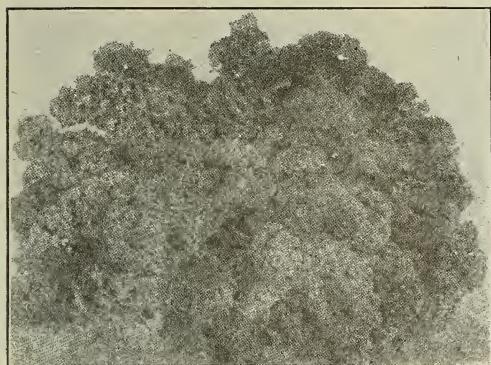
Used for flavoring soups, sausage, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

HORSERADISH.

Grown for its roots, which have a pungent, mustard-like flavor. Small pieces of roots, 4 to 5 inches long, are planted for propagation. Plant in rich ground—the richer the better. 20c per doz., \$1.00 per 100.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Loose, curly-leaved type of the Cabbage family; particularly noted for its hardiness. It makes excellent tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy variety remains in the open ground all winter. Cultivated the same as Cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.



Dwarf Curled Scotch

Dwarf Curled Scotch—Fine curled bright green leaves, very tender and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

Tall Green Scotch—Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, making very attractive plants. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Early Curled Siberian—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading, and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid; by express, 65c per lb.

KOHL RABI.

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips, and which furnish a most desirable

vegetable. One ounce of seed will drill about 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—Equally good for forcing or cultivation in the open ground; has very short tops; flesh is white, tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna—Similar to the preceding sort, except in color, which is a bluish purple. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c, postpaid.

LEEK.

A very delicately flavored member of the Onion family. The leafy portion of the plant is used for flavoring soups or boiling with meats, while the white, fleshy stems are boiled and either served with cream dressing or as a salad with vinegar and salad oil. Leeks prefer a rich, light soil. Cultivate the same as Onions. Filling up will blanch the stalks and improve their quality. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

London Flag—A strong-growing sort; hardy and excellent for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS.

Plant as soon as the weather has become settled and warm in hills 4 feet each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil; plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When all danger of insect attack is over, thin to about three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

Early Cluster—Extra prolific sort; setting its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is a dark green, short, and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

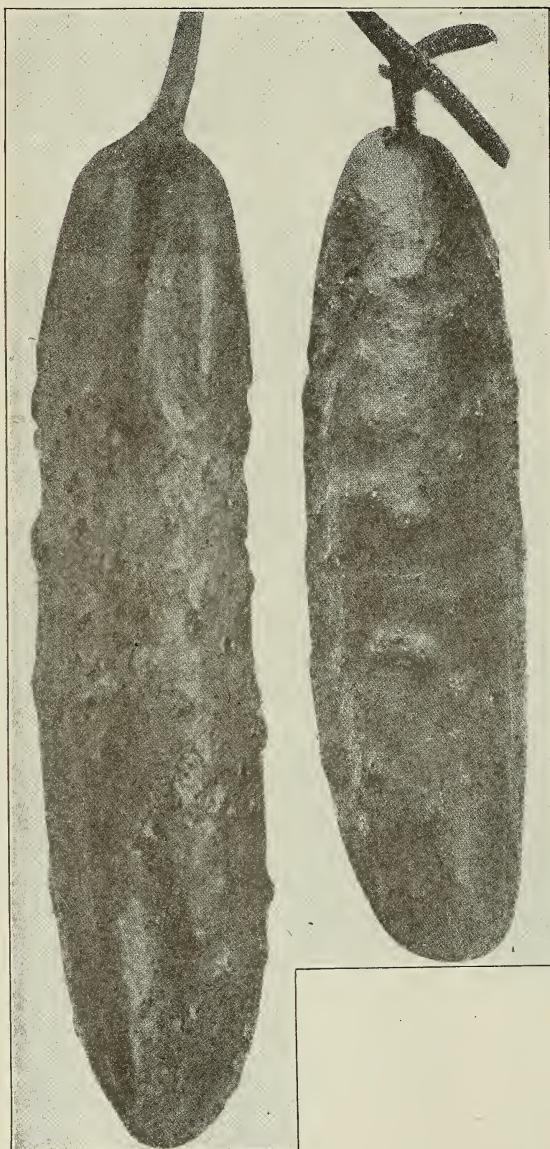
Chicago Pickle—Largely used by pickle manufacturers. Prolific, short, with fruit of medium size, dark green in color and with prominent spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

West India Gherkin—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a Cucumber, and is of no value for slicing. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines; vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Long Green—Most widely cultivated sort; unsurpassed for general use. The cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.



Everbearing—If the fruit is gathered, the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. Excellent for producing large quantities of small pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

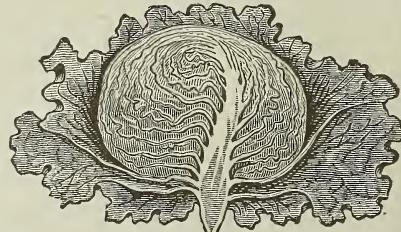
Davis' Perfect—This is the famous new Cucumber, which produces cucumbers outdoors that are equal to hot-house cucumbers, and so bring extra prices. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The vines are very vigorous and productive; the

fruit is of an attractive deep glossy green color, with light spines running from blossom end. Most desirable for the market use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

LETTUCE.

This is a salad plant of first rank. It is extensively forced in green-houses and in hot-beds in the winter and early spring and in cold-frames and out of doors later. Out of doors it is planted in succession from spring until fall. It grows better in clay-loamy soil made rich with barn-yard manure. The plants should be started 12 inches apart each way. Frequently it is grown between rows of other plants like Cabbage, and is matured and removed long before the other plants need the space. One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.



Hanson Head

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within—tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 75c, postpaid.

Big Boston—Very distinct variety; grown largely in the South as a winter Lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or houses it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside, it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants bearing

ing vigorously, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Prize Head—Forms large, loose heads, which will not stand shipment to distant markets. The outer leaves are bright and green, shaded with brownish red. They are large and thin,

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me your Catalogue at once, as it will soon be time to plant a garden, and I want to order some good, fresh seeds.

Yours very truly,
E. H. T.,
Bodcaw, Ark.

LETTUCE—Continued.

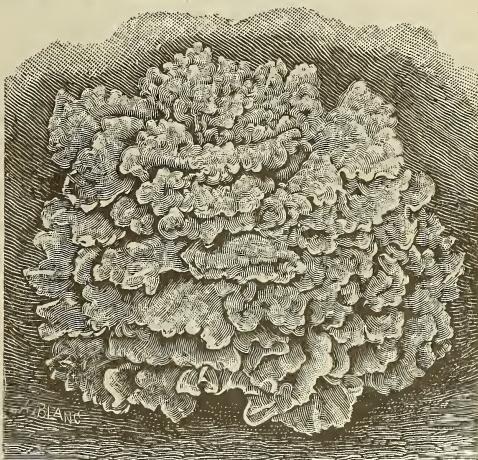
attractively curled, and very tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Paris White Cos—The Cos Lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of a conical form, 8 to 9 inches in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is a yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up, so that the center leaves may be blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

Denver Market—This is a fine, crisp, crimp-head variety. It has a slight tinge of red at the edge of the leaves. The ribs are a waxy white, being tender and free from bitterness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Black - Seeded Simpson—Makes large bunches of curly, crisp leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Grand Rapids—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West, where the butter-heads or cabbage varieties do not grow very well under glass. It is a loose-branching variety, forming no definite head; is extremely curly, and its light green color makes it very attractive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

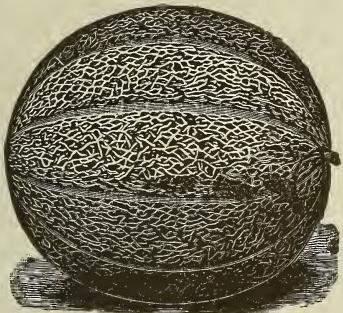


Early Curled Simpson

Early Curled Simpson—Forms close, compact bunches of effectively curled leaves. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS.

A warm sandy loam is best for raising Melons. Plant early in the spring, when the soil has become warm, in hills 6 feet apart each way, planting ten to fifteen seeds in each hill. After they are well started, thin out to about three strong plants in each hill. An ounce will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. We strive to supply Melon seed of the highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commonly sold commercial grades. Many testimonials from thoroughly pleased customers show that our efforts to supply the best only are appreciated.



Rocky Ford—The most popular and the most extensively planted Melon. Our seed comes from one of the most careful growers in Rocky Ford, Colorado, who makes a specialty of growing these Melons for seed only. This seed produces melons of splendid quality and of uniform size, which bring top prices in Northern markets. They weigh from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds each. Skin green, thin, ribbed regularly; flesh thick, light green, melting and luscious. The strong, prolific vines ripen the fruit very early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Netted Gem—Extra early; fruit light green, thick, and luscious. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Honey Dew Melon—The original seed of this new Melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colo., and crossed with the genuine, original "Rocky Ford" Canta-loupe by pollination. The following season this Hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba. It is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating. The average size of the melon is 6 inches in diameter and from 7 to 8 inches in length; weighs 5 to 7 pounds. The skin is smooth with occasional net, is creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and very fine-grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised, and is a splendid shipper. It matures ten days later than the Rocky Ford strains and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late-maturing ones may be kept until Christmas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.25;

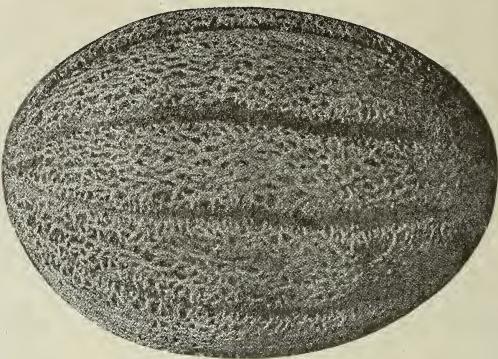
CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—Within the last two years our sales on this grade of seed have doubled, and many of our customers have told us that our seed was fully as good, if not better than that offered by others at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound. This seed is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and the growing fields and harvesting are inspected by our representative every season, so that we know that we are offering the very best seed obtainable at any price. For this grade we use the very choicest of melons. If you plant several pounds, write us for special prices. All the good points of the Rocky Ford are to be found in an intensified degree in this "Thoroughbred" strain. The strongest points of superiority are presented by the following characteristics: uniform size and weight, close netting, well-defined space between ribs, fine-grained, firm flesh, small seed cavity, and deep meat. These melons are prize-takers in their class and first class in every respect. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Banana—Produces fruit of the finest quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; rind thin and comparatively tough; flesh of a beautiful reddish salmon color, of excellent flavor; withstands the heat to perfection; fine for family use; will ship well, if gathered at the proper stage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack—A selection of the preceding; ready for use a week or ten days earlier. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

Burrell's Gem—During recent years this variety has become a very popular Melon with Colorado growers, also a very profitable one. When wrapped and packed in one-layer crates holding from 12 to 15 melons, it has sold much better in proportion than the Rocky Ford shipped in standard crates. It is rapidly growing in favor in the markets throughout the country. The melon is larger and longer than the Rocky Ford, averaging about 6 inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, with well-defined ribs, heav-

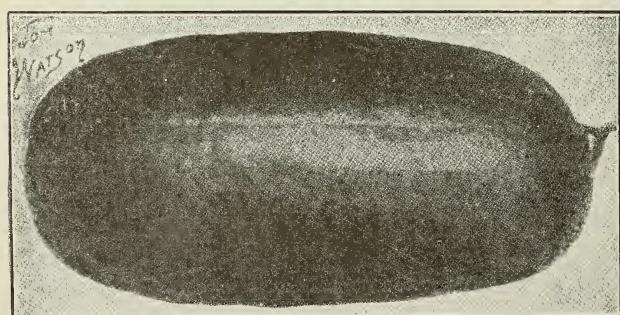


Burrell's Gem

ily netted, with a distinct stripe between. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. The flavor is entirely different from that of the Rocky Ford, but is rich, sweet, and spicy, and preferred by many to the green-flesh varieties. This Melon should not be picked until it will slip from the vine, and should not be planted extensively where there is a heavy rainfall, as it is inclined to crack with excess moisture. The general run of seed of this variety has become badly mixed with the Rocky Ford, producing many green-fleshed melons. We were fortunate in securing a supply of seed grown in a district where no Rocky Fords are grown, and believe we have the truest strain of seed of this Melon in existence. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

The Osage—Is of medium size, oval in shape, dark green in color, somewhat netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely thick and very uniform, of fine texture, a rich salmon in color, highly flavored, and delicious to the rind; cavity very small. It is a good shipper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

WATERMELONS.



Tom Watson

a hill. Two shovelfuls of rich manure thoroughly worked into the soil beneath each hill will greatly increase the size of the melons.

Our Watermelon seed is grown especially for us in the South and selected from the very best Melons. Southern-grown Watermelon seed is always the highest and the best, as has been proved. Our sales on Watermelon seed have shown a good increase every year, and we now supply several Melon-growers' Associations that buy in 100-pound lots or more. A trial order will convince that our seed is first class in every respect.

Plant Watermelons eight or ten seeds in a hill about 1 inch deep. After they are well started, thin out to two strong plants to

WATERMELONS—Continued.

New Angel Kiss—This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire country. It grows medium to very large in size, often weighing 40 to 60 pounds and 25 to 30 inches in length. The color is a silver gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very strong and vigorous grower. One distinct feature of this Melon is that the flesh is a good deep red by the time the seeds are formed in it—often before the melon is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other Watermelon. A splendid sort for home use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia or Kleckley's Sweet—One of the best and sweetest-flavored varieties in cultivation. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand shipment to distant markets, but it is the best that can be grown for the home and near-by markets. The skin is dark green. It is of symmetrical oblong shape, well rounded on both ends. The flesh is scarlet, firm, solid, and of delightful flavor. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50, postpaid.

Sweetheart—A shipping Melon of large and fine qualities. The vines are very productive and vigorous, bearing fruit very early. The melons are uniform in size, oval-shaped, and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, and firm; flesh bright crimson, tender, and sweet. Particularly fine for shipping market of main crop, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

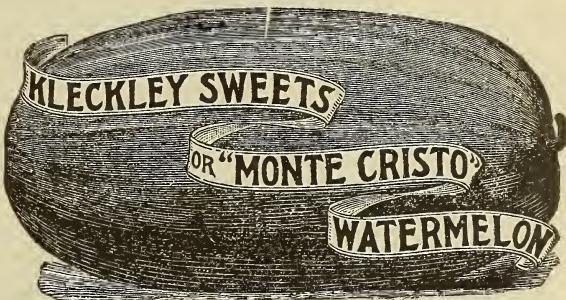
Black Diamond—Melons of this sort weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Rich dark green, almost black, quite lustrous, uniformly symmetrical, roundish to blunt oval. Productive; one of the best shipping Melons grown; flesh red and of the finest quality. Fancy selected Southern seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet—This is a large oblong melon; color, dark green, with faint lighter stripes. Being of good size, though not ungainly, it is first class for shipping purposes. Its flavor is simply delicious; it is entirely stringless, and its outside appearance is very attractive. Its size and shape are such as to make it one of the best market Melons, and we cannot recommend it too strongly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Triumph—Fruits large, nearly round; skin dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped and a lighter shade. The rind is thin, but firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of finest quality. Melons often weigh over 100 pounds. Our strain is pure. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Halbert's Honey—A Texas Melon, which closely resembles Kleckley's Sweet, but is of a darker color and more even and regular in shape. Cannot be shipped a great distance, as the rind is very brittle, but it is unsurpassed for home market and family use. It grows from 15 to 30 inches long, is dark green, slightly ridged, and blunt at the blossom end. The meat is sweet as honey, melting, and leaves no trace of pulp. Always brings higher price than any other Melon on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping Melon grown. The melons are large, long, and dark green, like Kleckley's Sweet, but with a tougher rind, giving it excellent shipping qualities. The flesh is a rich red, solid, sweet and luscious, and ripens up close to the rind. Al-



though a shipping Melon, its fine qualities commend it to the private growers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid; 10-lb. lots, \$6.50, postpaid.

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION.

Six packages mailed postpaid for 25c:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Alabama Sweet. | Kleckley's Sweet. |
| Angel Kiss. | Tom Watson. |
| Kolb's Gem. | Rattlesnake. |

Write for special prices if you buy 10 pounds or more.

DEAR SIRS,—I bought \$1.00 worth of Melon seed from you this spring—three varieties: Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, and Halbert's Honey. From this amount of seed I realized \$233 for melons sold, and did not use a pound of fertilizer. Every variety was true to name, and I am well pleased with results.

This was my first experience with your house, but you may count on my future business.

Yours respectfully,
J. I. C.,
Sept. 16, 1916.
Ft. Smith, Ark.

NOTE.—Do not confuse our splendid Southern-grown Melon Seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern-grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

CITRON MELONS.

Red-Seeded Citron—Used in making preserves; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

Colorado Preserving Melon—Green-seeded; grows large and very prolific; especially good for stock feed; grows splendidly on dry land. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

You Run No Risk in Sending Cash with Order.—Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company, or merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency reports.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast, about 8 quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, 3 pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume—Most beautiful variety and of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled—A very attractive curled sort, which is exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for greens. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

White—Good for culinary purposes, but easily running to seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your seeds and am pleased with the result. I got more seeds—yes, twice the amount—than I got other places for the same price, and your seeds were all good, and you were prompt in filling my order, so I order from you again, and tell my friends about you.

Yours with respect, R. J. D.,
Feb. 22, 1916. Davidson, Ark.

ONIONS.

This vegetable is grown chiefly from seed. The crop is also grown from Onion sets, which are very small onions; from tops, which are small bulbs produced on the tops of onions, instead of flowers; and from multipliers or Potato Onions, which are bulblets formed by the division of the parent plant. These sets, tops, and multipliers are of especial value in growing early Onions, while the main crop is usually grown from the seed. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will sow an acre. We pride ourselves on selling the very best Onion seed that can be produced, and are now supplying some of the largest Onion-growers in the country. By sowing our seed, large onions can be produced direct from the seed.

Culture.—Sow in the early spring, in moist soil, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. If the onions grow too thick, thin to 1 inch apart, or only a very few small onions will be the result. Manure highly (twenty loads to the acre being used by many market gardeners with profit), and if manure is not plentiful, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give good results. A top dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

The young, tender seed-pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively used in the Ncrth. Seeds shculd be sown when the weather has become settled, in drills 3 feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows. Gather the pods while they are young, as they become tough and woody when they are older. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra—Pods shoot out from the stalks within 3 inches of the ground and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slim, and do not get hard. It is much sought by canners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.



Dwarf Green

Dwarf Green—Bears pods ready for use ten days or two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and are very prolific. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

White Velvet—Tall-growing sort, with attractive long white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, postpaid.

ONIONS—Continued.

Soil.—Onions need a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay, manuring for two years previous.

Manuring.—A liberal use of manure is essential and it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and shovelled over at least twice the previous summer to kill the weeds.

Preparation.—Spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty wagon-loads to the acre. This should be first cultivated in and then the ground plowed to a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil.

Sowing the Seed.—This can be done best by a hand seed-drill, which should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin seeding gives much larger Onions than thick seeding. Three or four pounds to the acre is the usual quantity used to produce large onions.



Giant Yellow Prizetaker.—The American-grown Giant Yellow Prizetaker is far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of the yellow-skin Onions. It grows in regular form, approaching the globe shape, has a very small neck, and ripens firm and hard. The flesh is pure white, firm, fine-grained, and mild in flavor. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Specimens have grown under special conditions weighing from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It has proven to be of great value to farmers and gardeners, never failing to attract attention in the market; and is acknowl-

ledged to be the largest, finest-flavored, and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. There promises to be a large acreage of this Onion planted this season. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

DEAR SIRS,—I want to thank you for the choice seeds you sent me last week, also for the sample packages.

I wish you would please quote me prices on the following seeds for delivery about the 22d.

Yours truly, P. G.,
April 17, 1916. Pettigrew, Ark.

Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds from us. You won't be disappointed in them.

ONIONS—Continued.

Southport Large Red Globe—This handsome and most red-colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich glossy dark red and makes a very attractive appearance. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and are splendid keepers. Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid deep brown variety has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size. It is extremely early, maturing six weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm and of mild flavor, and the ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Mammoth Silver King—The bulbs grow to good size, sometimes measuring 5 to 7 inches across and weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each. They are flat-shaped, but thick through, very handsome and of extremely mild flavor; of quick growth and early maturing. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Large Red Wethersfield—The most widely cultivated of the red variety; the standard winter Onion in many Northern States. The bulbs are well flattened, thick through, and grow to a good size. The skin is a rich glossy color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red; a most excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

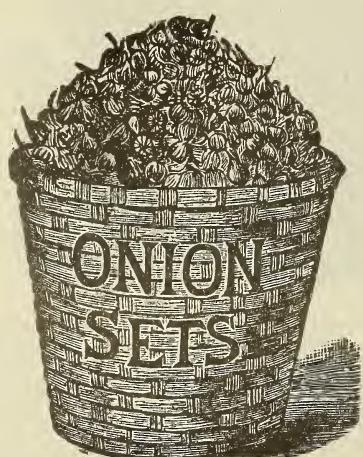


White Portugal or Silverskin—Early-ripening, good-size sort, of clear, silvery-white color, of very mild flavor, and extensively grown for pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Early White Queen—The earliest - ripening Onion in cultivation, producing handsome silver-skinned bulbs of beautiful appearance early in the summer. Largely used for small pickles, as it is of fine, mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Handsome, nearly globe-shaped bulbs of pale yellow color; crisp, pure white flesh of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

ONION SETS.



Dark Red—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, 15c lb.; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Yellow—Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 15c; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Egyptian or Winter Sets (Also called "Winter Top Sets")—Never form a large bulb. Especially for green onions for spring and fall. Very productive. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

PARSLEY.

The leaves of this plant are used for garnishing meats, fish, and other dishes and as a flavoring for soups and stews. It grows in any kind of garden soil. The seed is of very slow germination and should be planted very early in the spring, in rows 10 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A very few plants will supply a family.

Windsor Curled—A dark green dwarf variety, with very curled leaves; hardy and well liked by market-growers; a very fine sort for garnishing. The leaves are very dense. Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Moss Curled—Leaves are very ornamental, curled and crimped; also excellent for seasoning. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Send us your order this year and let us show the quality of seed and the kind of service we give our customers.

White Silverskin—Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 25c; 20 lbs., \$4.00.

White Multiplier Sets—They are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty shoots for bunching from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, 15c per lb.

PARSNIPS.

This is a hardy vegetable, used for food for both humans and stock. It is grown similar to the Carrot, and requires a rich, loamy soil.

Improved Hollow Crown—A great cropper and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender, and very sugary. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Small Orders—We like them. Thousands of seed-planters think that a 10 to 50-cent seed order is too small to send; it is not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order, small or large, that is not welcome.

GARDEN PEAS.

Peas require a good, well-worked garden soil. Well-rotted manure and wood ashes are the most suitable fertilizers. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for the dwarf varieties, in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The large later varieties are sown in rows about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. One quart of seed is required for 100 feet of drill and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Alaska—Our stock of this Pea is grown especially for us in Michigan. We have an enormous demand for this variety, and our sales have more than doubled within the past two years. A number of our customers plant 5 to 10 bushels of this Pea. The earliest smooth Pea in existence. The pods are medium in size, well filled, and mature practically all at one time. Our strain is extra selected. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

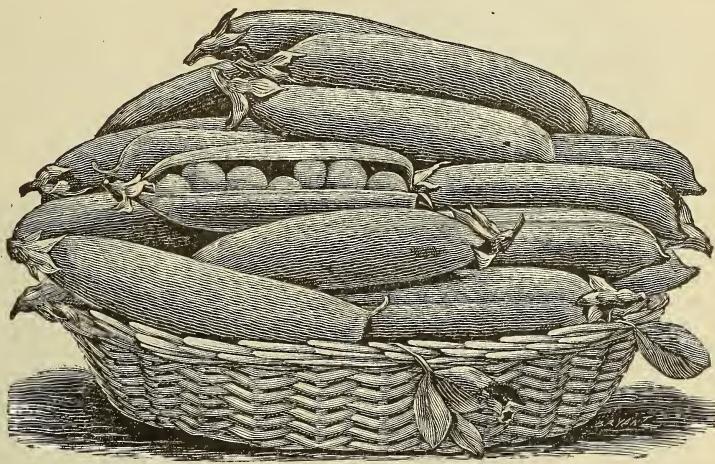
First and Best—(Extra early.) The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height, setting a good number of choice pods, filled with choice peas of excellent flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

American Wonder—The plants grow only 10 inches high and produce an abundance of medium-sized pods, which are filled with large sweet peas of luscious quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—Of compact growth, with many handsome, good-sized pods, which are closely packed with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Matures almost as early as the American Wonder and the pods are larger. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Telephone—A large sort, with tall-growing vines. The pods are very large, with large peas of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Gradus or Prosperity—The earliest-podded Pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniform and well shaped, filled with large, handsome peas. The vines have heavy stems with large dark green leaves, growing 3 feet in height. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.



Alaska

Premium Gem—The vines grow to a height of about 15 to 18 inches and are very productive. The round dark green pods are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long and contain from 5 to 7 peas of excellent quality. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Champion of England—For main crop or summer use this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Large White Marrowfat—A very late sort, bearing large quantities of well-filled pods. Pkg., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.

Melting Sugar—(Edible pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked the same way as stringed beans. The pods are large, flat, very brittle, and tender and fine-flavored when cooked. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and are very attractive. Pkg., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

STIGLER, OKLA., August 28, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in the market for some seed rye and Burr clover. Please send me Catalogue of Fall Seeds.

I planted some of your seed last spring, and all did well.

Respectfully,

D. S.

PEPPER.

The young plants are raised like Tomatoes or Egg Plant. They should be set out after all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Set the plants about 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

New Pimiento Pepper—This is a new Pepper that is largely grown in California and is fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. In quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency; in color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp. Illustrations are from photographs, and show its shape and appearance, also thickness of flesh, etc. Plant an ounce or so of this variety this spring. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c.

Ruby Giant—A beautiful Pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the larger size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.



Chinese Giant

Chinese Giant—This is the largest mild Red Pepper in existence. The strong, stocky plants are of bushy, perfect growth. The peppers are of enormous size, specimens weighing 18 ounces are found quite frequently. They are of square block form; the flesh is very thick and extremely mild. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

Large Bell or Improved Bullnose—A large early sort, with thick, mild flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

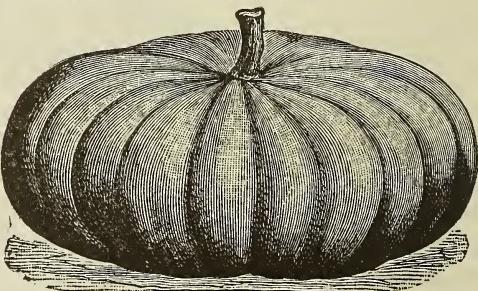
Ruby King—A very prolific popular sort, bearing splendid crops of splendid large, thick peppers; of good quality for mangoes. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Large Red Cayenne—Bright red fruits, 3 to 4 inches long; very hot. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Small Chilli—Small conical pods, growing only 2 inches long; the most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning and sausage Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

PUMPKINS.

Avoid planting Pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with Cucumbers, Melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn-field, dropping three or four seeds every fourth hill, but they do better planted by themselves. Plant about 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Put some well-rotted manure beneath each hill, thoroughly mixing it with the soil.



Kentucky Field

Large Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field—A popular and very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of a rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter; flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

Improved Green-Striped Cashaw—A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

White Cashaw or Crookneck—Fine for table use as well as for stock-feeding. The fruits have a hard, creamy white shell, grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Small Sugar—Handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; skin is a deep orange yellow, fine-grained, sweet, dry, and an excellent keeper; a nice table variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. It is of medium size and a white creamy color, with excellent flavor. This is a good keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

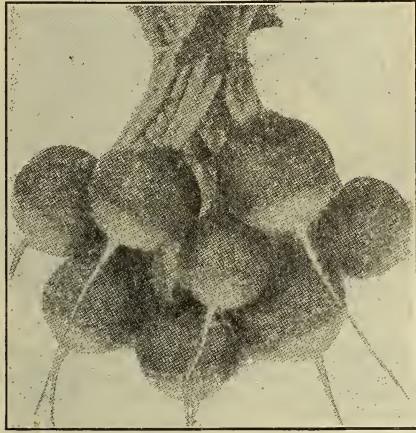
PUMPKINS—Continued.

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes running to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and the seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet; flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

RADISHES.

Our stock of Radish seed is grown for us in Michigan. Great care is used in selecting this seed, and the quality is of the best. A trial will convince.

Radishes are among the most valued of the early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout the spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Well-rotted manure should be used, and constant cultivation is necessary to insure Radishes of good quality. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.



White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—For outdoor sowing this is the most important sort in the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. **Our stock of this is the best.** Handsome bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality always pleases. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

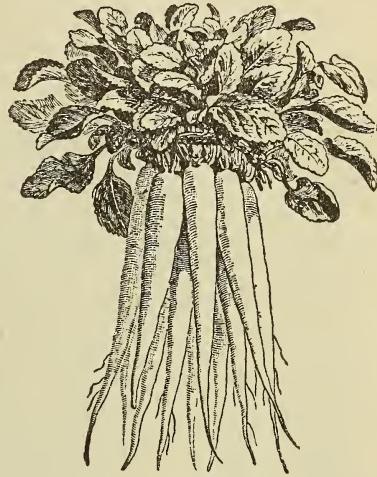
Early French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped sort of bright scarlet color, with well-defined white tip; a rapid grower; very mild and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Turnip—One of the earliest varieties, with a very small top; brightly colored skin, and fresh, crisp, and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots grow 5 or 6 inches long and are very attractive; crisp, brittle, and very choice. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—An excellent variety of the summer Radishes; long, pure white and of mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Chartier—In shape it resembles the Long Scarlet, but it grows to much larger size and keeps in good condition longer than most other varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.



Icicle

Icicle—The finest eating white Radish; has long, slender, pure white roots, which remain fresh and crisp until they grow of large size; tops are quite short, making it early and allowing close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Crimson Giant—An entirely new variety and differs radically from all others, inasmuch as the roots attain more than double the size of the other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color, crimson; meat pure white and of the best quality. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit the development of the roots. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

White Strasburg—This variety is one of the most popular summer kinds. Both flesh and skin are pure white; remains tender longer than any other variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Winter Varieties of Radishes.

The winter varieties are sown during the months of September and October and will mature before frost, so they can be stored away in the cellar or buried in the earth, where they will keep all winter.

China Rose Winter—Of bright deep rose color; flesh firm and excellent for keeping. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

RADISHES—Continued.

California Mammoth White—Roots white and when fully matured 9 to 12 inches long by 3 to 4 in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, well flavored, and will keep well through the winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Long Black Spanish—With black skin and white flesh; will keep until spring. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This is of hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of spring. It is sown either from seeds or propagation of the roots. The soil for Rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring, in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring, if the season has been favorable. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Linnæus—Early, large, tender, good sort. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held high in the esteem of market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c, postpaid.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

So called because of its resemblance in flavor to the oyster when cooked. The tap-root is long and resembles that of a parsnip and is about one-half the size of an ordinary parsnip. Salsify requires a deep, rich soil and the whole season to mature in. Plant the seed about 1 inch deep, in drills 12 inches apart; later thin out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. From 8 to 10 pounds of seed is required to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 70 feet of drill. The roots may dug and stored in the fall or left in the ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large; well flavored and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

SPINACH.

A spring plant used for greens. It is very hardy and most in demand in the early spring and late fall. The leaves are rather large, rich, and tender. It is of very easy culture, and grows best in cool weather. Rapid growth is very desirable for this plant that the leaves may be strong and tender. The soil should be rich and given good cultivation. The seed may be sown in hot-beds or in cold-frames and transplanted out of doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the seed are sown out of doors, they should be planted as soon as the ground is in good condition. For fall use the seed may be sown about the middle of September. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Bloomsdale—This is the most popular va-

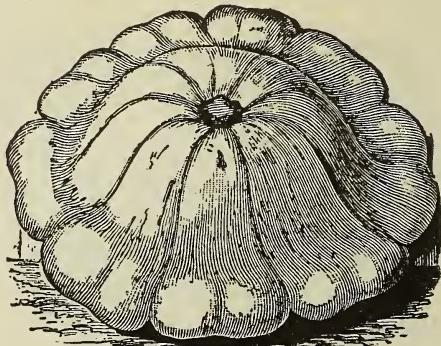
riety. The fleshy leaves are of true Savoy appearance; very hard. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 60c.

If you wish over 10 pounds, write for prices.

SQUASH.

Squashes, like Cucumbers and Melons, require a warm, fertile soil of sandy nature for their best growth. The summer Squashes grow mostly in compact bush form; the hills for these should be about 4 feet apart; for the long, trailing fall and winter varieties the hills should be 8 to 12 feet apart each way. If the ground is not very rich, two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be worked into each hill. Put 8 to 19 seeds in each hill, about 1 inch deep. When all danger from bugs is over, then thin from three to four of the strongest plants.

Light White Bush or Patty Pan—The best early variety. The plants are of true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.



Mammoth White Bush

Mammoth White Bush—Not quite as early as the preceding, but is very much larger. It makes a strong, bushy growth, and bears fruit frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The squashes are thick, with scalloped edges. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The plants are very productive and early-bearing; skin of fruits very thickly warty and of orange-yellow color. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Mammoth Golden Bush—Like the Mammoth White Bush. However, the fruits are a little larger and have a pale yellow skin, with creamy yellow flesh. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Hubbard—The most popular table variety. Fruits are of oblong shape, with attractive olive-skin, which is warty. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

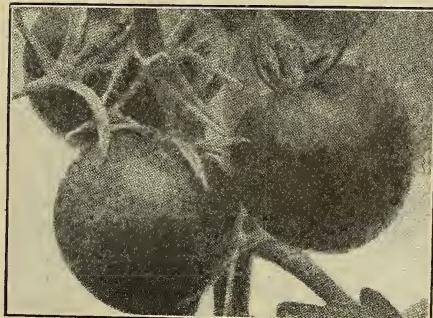
SWEET POTATOES.

We can furnish in season Yellow Yams, Nancy Halls, Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Pumpkin Yams, and Red Bermudas at market prices. We also handle Sweet Potato Plants. Write us for quotations.

TOMATOES.

This vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive, both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable, and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Champion—Most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. The sturdy, stocky plants are of upright growth, requiring no support. The handsome purplish red fruits begin to ripen early and are produced throughout the season. This plant yields an enormous crop. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Beauty

Beauty—Large, glossy, crimson fruits, smooth and never cracking; holds its size until late in the season; one of the best. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

Acme—The standard bright pink Tomato; very popular and the best for family use. The fruits are round, very solid, uniform in size, and ripen early. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

Ponderosa—Largest-fruited Tomato in cultivation, single fruits often weighing from 2 to 4 pounds and measuring 18 inches in circumference. It is small and meaty to the heart and has small seed cavities; for this reason selected seed for this variety will always be scarce. Fine for slicing and of excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

June Pink—The earliest Tomato in existence. In habit and growth it is similar to Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruits hanging in clusters of 6 to 10. The fruits are of medium size and uniform, smooth, and of attractive shape, without cracks or any green core. This is an excellent shipping Tomato, as the skin is very tough. It will continue to bear until frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Red Cherry—Good for preserving and pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

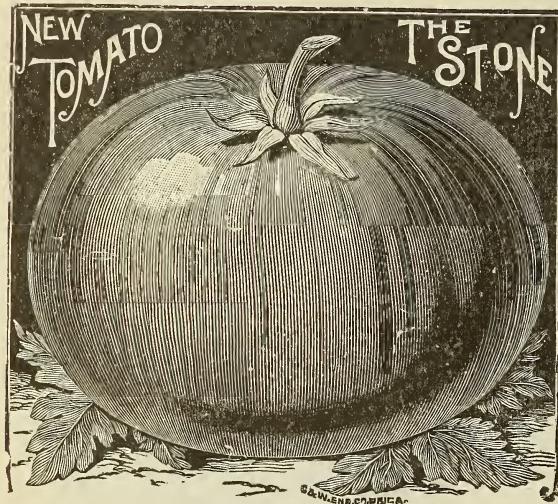
Dwarf Stone—This is one of the largest dwarf Tomatoes in existence. In habit of vine it resembles the Dwarf Champion, but is stronger and more erect. The fruit is similar to the Tall Stone in color, shape, and size. Specimens weighing 1 pound are often found. The season is fully as early as the Dwarf Champion, but the fruit is double in size. The tomatoes are free from cracks at the stem end, ripen evenly, and are of excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Earliana

Sparks' Earliana—Originated a few years ago by one of the most successful trucksters of New Jersey, it has proven to be the best and brightest red Tomato. Coming into the market before any other sort, it commands top prices. The fruits are solid, uniform in shape, and of a rich bright red color. The tomatoes are produced in clusters, and generally can all be gathered in about three weeks from the time the first fruits ripen. They are of good flavor and contain few seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

TOMATOES—Continued.



New Stone

New Stone—Immensely popular with canners, Southern shippers, and market gardeners. It is a remarkable yielder, very firm, and of a handsome bright red color. We believe this is the most widely known variety of to-day. It is of excellent shape, with very smooth skin, never cracking, and free from green core. Ripe fruits will keep in good marketable condition nearly two weeks after being packed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

New Red Rock Tomato—This is one of the finest large red Tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from excess water; smooth, and of a very fine red color. Superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinary heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is especially recommended to truckers and growers for the canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sunscald. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Kansas Standard—It is a potato-leaved Tomato and produces its fruit in clusters. It is of vigorous growth, strong, heavy stalks, which stand up well unless pulled down by abundant fruit. Vines grow 3 feet high, but begin setting fruit when only 6 inches. Fruit is a bright glossy red, round, even size, and with very few seeds. It is an extra good keeper, and because of its thick skin is an excellent shipper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Early Detroit—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink Tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and productive; the fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality; one of the most valuable shipping Tomatoes yet produced. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Golden [Queen] or Golden Trophy—It is large in size, round, firm, smooth, and yellow in color, with a reddish touch at the blossom end. The fruits are of splendid quality, not exceeded by any other in cultivation. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

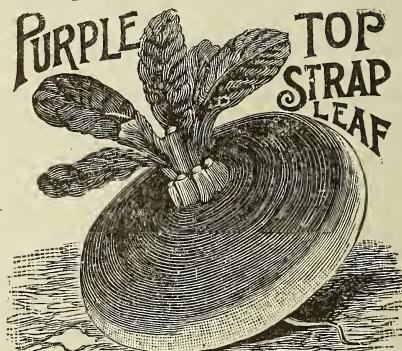
Selected Trophy—Fruits are bright red, solid, very large, smooth, and it is one of the best varieties. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

Matchless—A standard, large-fruited, main-crop sort; bright red color; uniform in shape; meaty, very handsome in appearance, and of superior flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the best early Tomatoes yet introduced. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round or somewhat flattened, smooth, of large size, and most excellent quality. They ripen very early, and the pickings continue through a long season. Unsurpassed for a home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TURNIPS.

The Turnip is not injured by frost, and makes its growth in cool, moist weather. For spring sowing, plant as early as the ground can be worked, and for fall sowing, plant from August 1st to October 1st in this latitude. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Turnips prefer a light sandy loam. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out so the plants stand 4 inches apart.



Early Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The standard early variety; quick-growing; flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

A trial order will convince you of the superiority of our "Seeds that Succeed," which is our motto; and we are endeavoring to establish a reputation of handling only the BEST.

TURNIPS—Continued.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Flat bulbs; develop very early in the season. They are moderate size, quite smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Early White Milan—The earliest of all. On account of its beautiful shape and extreme earliness, this takes the front place among Turnips. It is so smooth and neat in appearance that it gives the impression that it has been polished by hand. The foliage is scant and short. Both skin and flesh are snowy white. We have select seed of this fine variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Red Top White Globe—Forms large globe-shaped roots very rapidly. The upper half is of a purplish color, while the lower half is of a pure white; the flesh is pure white, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. It is rather late, grows to a large size, and may be used profitably for stock. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 50c; 5lbs., \$2.25.

White Egg—Of handsome oval form, with perfectly thin white skin. It grows very quickly, and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps in good condition much longer. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy, and of good table qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Long White or Cowhorn—Roots grow half above the ground; pure white, except the top. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Large Yellow or Amber Globe—Grows to a large size, and is chiefly used for stock-feeding; flesh yellow, firm, and of good keeping qualities. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Southern Prize or Dixie—Makes large, round white turnips in addition to an abundance of salad, and needs no protection. The most popular winter and spring salad Turnip grown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the leaves, which are used for greens; very hardy, and will grow all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Improved Purple Top Rutabaga—Requires a longer season in which to grow than Turnips, but the flesh is of superior quality and keeps better. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.**Asparagus Roots.**

Conover's Colossal—Two-year-old roots. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.00.

Columbian Mammoth—Two - year - old roots. Doz., 30c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.00.

Cabbage Plants—Ready after March 15th. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c; 1,000, \$4.00. Write us, and we will give you the lowest prices on large quantities.

Eggplant (New York Improved Large Purple)—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.50.

Horseradish Sets—Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00, postpaid.

Pepper Plants (Large Sweet Bell).—Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots—Strong Roots, each, 25c; doz., \$2.00. Small Roots, each, 5c; doz., 50c. By express.

Tomato Plants—Transplanted. Ready in April. Doz., 25c, postpaid; by express, 100, \$1.25.

Sweet Potato Slips—Write for prices.

IRISH POTATOES.

Culture.—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop, sprout the Potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels of Potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We will be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

Triumph.—Very early. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness, and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

Early Ohio.—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been introduced to date. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white Potato.

IRISH POTATOES—Continued.

Irish Cobbler.—A variety which in recent years has attained popularity. In many soils it as early or within a few days as early as Early Ohio and the yield is superior. Added to this last, the potato is chunky, white in color, and of large medium size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market.

INSECTICIDES.

Hammond's Slug Shot.—A light, non-poisonous composite fine powder for killing potato bugs, currant and cabbage worms, chicken lice, sow bugs, green and black fly beetles, and caterpillars. Not injurious or dangerous to persons or animals. Easily distributed by duster bellows or in water by spraying. Lb., 10c; 5-lb. pkg., 40c.

Tobacco Dust—Fine for green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around the roots. For insects on plants, apply with powder cluster or bellows; for worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake in or strew thickly in the drills before planting. 1 lb., 5c; 50 lbs., 4c per lb.

Paris Green, Lime Sulphur Solution, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, etc., carried in stock. Write us for prices.

TOBACCO.

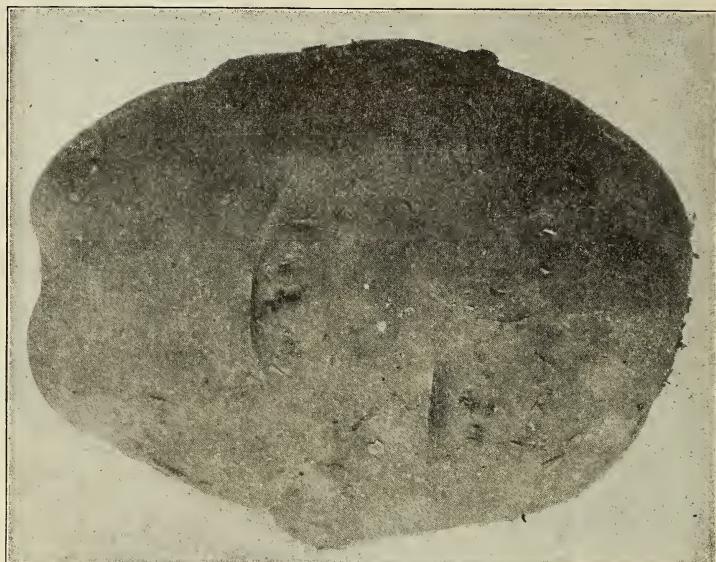
CULTURE.—The seed should be sown as early as possible after all danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of rubbish and brush in the spring on the ground where the crop is to be, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old, well-known variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

Havana—Grown from imported seed from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

Be Sure

To get our Fall 1917 Catalogue. Our Fall Catalogue gives a more detailed and lengthy account than does the Spring Catalogue in the matter of fall Grains, fall Grasses, fall Clovers, Vetch and Cover Crops, and also fall Garden Seed and fall Bulbs.

**Irish Cobbler****SWEET, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS.**

Herbs, in general, delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an asterisk are perennial, and when once established in the garden may be preserved for years with very little attention. Cut the leaves when tender and dry them in the shade.

Anise—For garnishing and flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

Basil, Sweet—Used for soups, stews, and sauces. Pkg., 5c.

***Caraway**—For confectionery, medicine, and flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

Coriander—Grown for its seeds and for garnishing. Pkg., 5c.

Dill—Leaves are used for soup, sauces, and pickles; seed is used for flavoring. Pkg., 5c.

***Fennel, Sweet**—Leaves are used in sauces. Pkg., 5c.

Horehound—The leaves are used in flavoring, also in the manufacture of cough drops. Pkg., 10c.

***Lavender**—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is generally grown for its flowers, which are used in making perfumes. Two kinds: **True**, the best; pkg., 5c. **Aromatic**, pkg., 10c.

Majoram, Sweet American—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Pkg., 5c.

***Peppermint**—The leaves and stems are used for flavoring, but particularly for the distillation of the essence of Peppermint. Pkg., 10c.

***Rosemary**—Pkg., 5c.

FARM SEEDS

Owing to the dry seasons in the Southwest during the past few years, more attention is now being given to what are known as the "drought-resisting crops." It has been proven that Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cane, Cow Peas, Spanish Peanuts, Feterita, and Soy Beans are absolutely sure producers under the most extreme dry weather conditions known to this section. As the same conditions as to weather may occur another year, every farmer should plant of the above crops enough to insure feed for his stock. The larger per cent of the above crops planted the better. An examination of the crop reports will show that the farmer having a large acreage of dry-weather crops has been prospering and also has been banking a handsome surplus every season. The above crops, planted properly at the right time and given proper cultivation, will make these "off years" in the Southwest a thing of the past. Our facilities for handling the above varieties of seed are not excelled by any firm in the country.

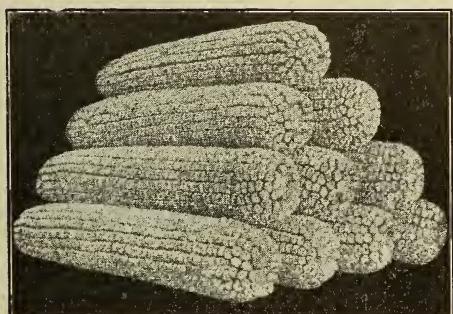
Prices subject to fluctuation. Market prices on application. As the prices on all Farm Seeds vary, if you want a quantity, you had better ask for prices, giving the kind and quantity wanted; we will then give you as low a price as the market affords. Remember that good seeds alone will not produce good crops, but in addition you must give your land the proper cultivation, and your success is almost assured. We buy only the best seed and have the machinery to thoroughly clean it, consequently we offer only the highest grade. Samples mailed on request. Freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

SELECTED GRADE SEED CORN.

Golden Beauty—Our strain of Golden Beauty is unsurpassed by any yellow Corn. It produces larger and heavier ears, and is but a few days later than the old early strain. If you want to grow big Corn—ears that run from 14 to 15 inches in length and filled to the very tip with big, solid grains—our Golden Beauty is just what you want. The seed we offer is pure-bred, grown especially for seed, and carefully selected. Peck, 75c.

Reid's Yellow Dent—A very popular early Corn. Ears 8 to 11 inches and filled to the tip with compact grains of clean color; not a large grain, but deep, and is a fine producer. We have an excellent stock of this Corn at the right price. Peck, 75c.

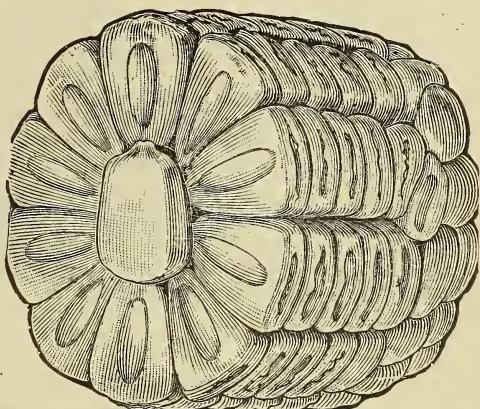
Bloody Butcher—Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.



Boone County White

Boone County White—This is the best White Dent Corn. This Corn has been bred for very large ears for many years and consequently matures very slowly—about 120 days of good weather. The ears taper slowly; length, about 10 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 16 to 22 rows, medium space between; the kernels are rough and rather broad; the cob is white and medium in size. Peck, 75c.

Iowa Gold Mine—(Ninety days.) Golden yellow grain, very deep; small cob. Will make an excellent early crop or will mature if planted after the Wheat is cut or early Potatoes dug. Peck, 75c.

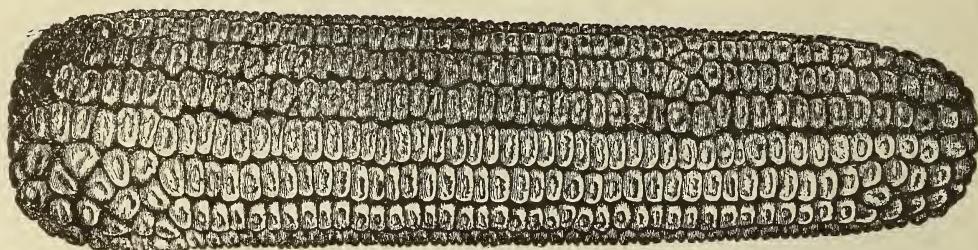


Hickory King

Hickory King—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white Corns, combining the largest grains with the smallest cob. A single grain will cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel than any other shelled variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good, strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three ears. We recommend it very highly. Peck, 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Squaw Corn—This is the original Indian Corn. It is very prolific, often having two or three stalks from one grain with two or three ears to the stalk. It can be planted both spring and summer. Some people prefer it to the Mexican June Corn for late planting, and it makes a fine roasting-ear. The grains are mixed in color—blue-speckled and white. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.40.

SEED CORN—Continued.



Johnson County White Dent

Johnson County White Dent—(105 days.) The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; about 10 inches in length; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches; very little space between rows, and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Pkg., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety. A pure white Corn, with red cob. It is the large main-crop sort, requiring the full season to mature in. The ears are 16-rowed, 9 to 12 inches in length, big, and of handsome shape; the cob is of medium size, well filled with large, solid kernels; the stalks are of medium height with very broad leaves, yielding an excellent supply of fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially in rich, black soil or new land. Peck, 75c.

Iowa Silver Mine—One of the best-yielding Dent Corns. Creamy white in color; 18 to 20 rows; length, 9 inches; circumference, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; kernels rough and deep variety; in good Corn weather ripens in 110 days. Peck, 75c.

Champion White Pearl—A very handsome variety, producing large, uniform, well-filled ears, with large, pure white grains. A very fine field sort and raised extensively for market. Our stock is far superior to the ordinary commercial grade, sold by many seedmen. Planted largely for market by the local gardeners. Peck, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.

Improved Calico—This is a good feeders' Corn. The ears are good size, usually 9 inches in length; the color of the corn varies a great deal—from dapple yellow to deep red; the ears taper slowly, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches around; about 10 rows, medium space; cob fair size and red. Peck, 75c.

Our Guarantee.—The Corn we offer was grown especially for seed. It is selected with the greatest of care, hand-sorted and tipped, then graded to uniform size with the latest improved machinery. If, upon arrival, you do not find it exactly as described, send it back and get your money.

Our Native-grown Dwarf Mexican June Corn. This variety has become well known among the most progressive farmers of the Southwest, having proven itself worthy of a high place in the Corn family of the Southern States.

The stalks, under favorable conditions, grow from 6 to 8 feet high and yields average from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. For best results, it should be planted during the months of June and July. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than any other sort.

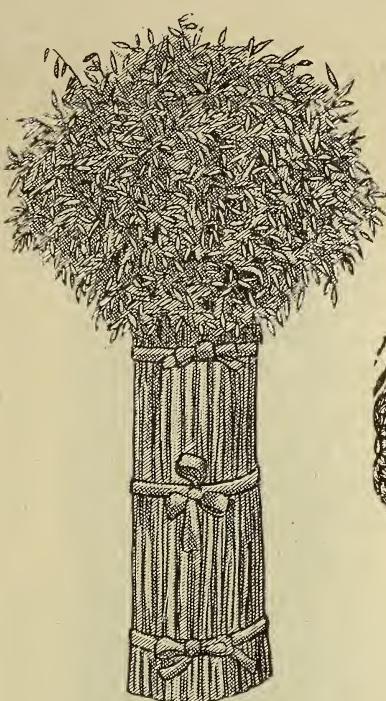
Price, quart 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, quart 15c, peck 90c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.50, bushel \$2.50.

ORDER EARLY.

We would suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this Catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your orders will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

OATS.

Write for Quantity Prices.



Burt or Early White May—We have found that Burt Oats is one of the very best Oats for spring sowing. It is one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the spring Oats. This gives it a long seeding season, as it may be sown anywhere from the first of March to April 15th. Our sales of this Oat have increased largely during the last few years. Our customers are very enthusiastic in their praise of this. The prices of the Oat vary. Write us for prices when you are ready to sow. Bu., \$1.00

Red Rustproof—Very early; is rustproof; does well on thin ground and does not lodge; will bear neglect or a bad season and still make a good crop. We offer only the genuine Texas Red Rustproof. Bu., \$1.00 Write us for prices on large quantities.

Winter Turf Oats or Virginia Gray—While this is a winter Oat, when sown early before March 15th, this Oat will outyield the ordinary spring Oat. It will yield an abundant crop of large, heavy grain. It is desirable to sow this in the spring for a seed crop to be used in the fall; in so doing you will do away with cheat and cockle. Every few years this Oat should be grown in the spring to insure good, pure seed stock for the following fall.

Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, \$1.50;
5-acre size, \$5.00. See page 57.

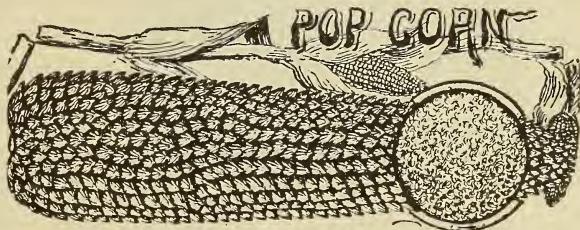
COTTON SEED.

Mebane's Triumph—It is a cross between the Long Lint and the Texas Stormproof; has large boll, five locks; short-jointed; very prolific, and is well adapted to black waxy prairie land of any character; but, like the Rowden, is easily picked. Write us for prices.

Rowden Early—A very early big-boll, five-lock Cotton. Ask for prices.

POP CORN.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive; shelled. By mail, lb., 15c; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.



White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. By mail, lb., 20c; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

With the exception of Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape is the most valuable forage plant that has ever been introduced in the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex Rape will pasture more hogs, cattle, and sheep than six acres of Clover or Grass. As a healthy fattening food it has no equal; it stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the



Dwarf Essex Rape

Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle, and hogs. A good crop will produce at least twelve tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of Clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. It is the simplest crop grown. It can be sown anywhere and everywhere and at all times after danger of frost has passed. Rape is an excellent catch crop. It may be sown in early spring to provide summer pasture for stock. Plow the ground same as for Turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. It can be sown with Corn at the last plowing and make good summer pasture after Corn is cut. There is no crop so easily and profitably grown, with practically no expense. Every farmer should sow enough for summer pasture and save his Grass pasture for fall and winter. Sow Rape; it will prove a profitable crop for you. Special prices on large quantities.

A Word About Our Rape Seed and the Price We Ask for It.

Some firms ask less for their Rape seed than we do. We pay a premium for our seed in order to get the purest, cleanest, and best, and it has always given the greatest satisfaction. A saving of a cent or two a pound means from 3 to 10 cents an acre. We do not feel that for this difference between the price of known and unknown seed, seed that is proven good and seed that may or may not be good, that we are justified in taking this risk or expect our customers to do so. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is used mostly for filling fields unplanted after the first of June. The blossoms furnish a large amount of honey for bees. It is well to remember that on worn-out soils a plowed-under Buckwheat field is a great fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds to an acre.

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color; early and heavy-yielding. Choice re-cleaned seed, pk., 75c; bu. of 48 lbs., \$.250.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain light gray in color. A favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. Pk., 75c; bu. of 48 lbs., \$2.50.

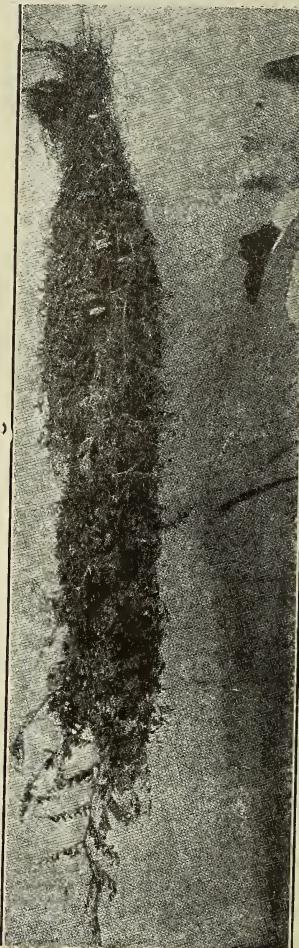
SEED RYE.

Northern-Grown—Rye does best on rich, sandy soil; almost a sure crop every year. Should be sown in August or September; 1½ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

Make up and send us your order early.

VETCHES.

Sand Vetch (also called Winter and Hairy Vetch)—This legume is the farmers' ever-ready friend. Sand Vetch is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. It is an annual, but resows itself, and will come up year after year on the same



Sand or Winter Vetch

ground. Vetch is a legume, belonging to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering more certainly than Wheat. It remains green all winter under the snow, and is ready for pasturing earlier than anything else. Drought, heat, and cold do not affect it. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. We earnestly recommend farmers to try it. Write us freely for any information you may require. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

VETCHES—Continued.

Vetch for Hay and Pasture—It yields a surprising amount of feed. Ten tons per acre are not unusual, as it makes an enormous growth. For cutting, it should be sown with Oats in the spring or with Rye in the fall. Vetch is quite spreading, and the grain furnishes support so it can be mowed readily. Like Clover, Cow Peas, and Alfalfa, it is very rich fodder, especially suited to milk-production as well as for growing stock. One especially good point is that it is ready for pasture extremely early in the spring. It grows rapidly, and is particularly valuable in fields where Clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May, it can be cut in July for hay, and the second growth will provide abundant pasture during the summer. For hay it should be cut promptly when the first setting of pods has filled.

Vetch as a Cover Crop—Very valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and nothing equals it for orchards.

Spring Vetch or Tares—This is sown broadcast at the rate of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, like Wheat and Barley, and sometimes is mixed with Oats for soiling. Valuable for orchards. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Cultivate the same as Field Peas. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

VELVET BEAN.

Velvet Bean—The great nitrogen-gatherer. A worthy rival of the Cow Pea. This new forage plant is creating a great sensation in some sections. Claims are made that its nitrogen-gathering properties surpass those of the Cow Pea. It is the rankest grower of all the legumes. Drilled, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre, in rows 4 feet apart, they will cover the ground 1 to 2 feet deep with a mass of foliage and vines 10 to 12 feet long, no matter how poor the soil. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; pk., \$1.00.

SOY BEANS.

Soy Beans—They are very erect, growing with from one to six stems or more, branching out from near the roots, and reaching a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose soil. Soy Beans are a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land; however, they respond very readily to moisture and rich land. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm and after the Corn-planting. Soy Beans as feed will take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to cows or hogs will bring astonishing results. If broadcast, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid. by freight or express, lb., 10c; pk., 90c.

Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00. See page 57.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

The Great Soil-improver.—Makes poor land rich; makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off.

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by Cow Peas.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For Ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green Corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FIELD OR COW PEAS—Continued.

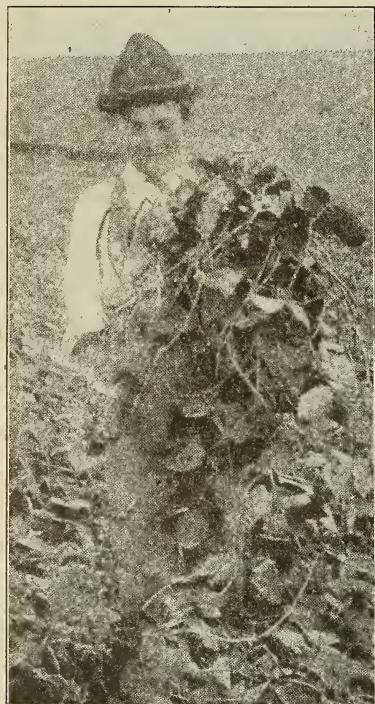
Fertilizing Cow Peas.—Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on Cow Peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter and that the crop of Cow Peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

Sowing Cow Peas with Soja Beans, Kaffir Corn, Etc.—Cow Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir Corn, Sorghum, Soja Beans, or Corn in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with Cow Peas is Soja Beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Soja Beans to 1 bushel of Cow Peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the Soja Beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with Cow Peas than any other crop. When Kaffir Corn or Sorghum is sown with Cow Peas, it should be sown at the rate of 1 peck of Kaffir Corn or Sorghum with 1 bushel of Cow Peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow Millet with Cow Peas for a hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where Millet is sown with Cow Peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of Cow Peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German Millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow Peas can be sown in May, June, or July, at the rate of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

It is too early to make prices on Cow Peas. Write for prices when in the market.



Cow Peas

***New Era**—A new variety; probably the best sort for the West and North; can be sown after the Wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop, and leaving the ground mellow and free from weeds.

Whippoorwill Peas—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas, and in the South generally. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding an abundant crop of forage and grain. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas—These Field Peas are entirely different from Cow Peas, requiring to be sown early in the spring and making the crop in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and early-yielding forage crop. They can be sown in open weather in December, January, February, and March and make large yields of nutritious food, which can be used either green or be cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to Cow Peas. They can be sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre; but a light seeding of Rye, Oats, or Barley will increase the yield and help support the Pea vines when the crop comes to maturity.

Black-Eyed Peas—A very fine table Pea, much in demand by market gardeners. Pods are of good size and the peas are crowded in the pod.

We will be glad to supply samples and special quotations of any Seed wanted in quantity.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Produces very large heads, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires very little rain to insure a good crop. It makes a large yield. It makes a good food for stock and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry. Plant when the ground has become warm, at the rate of 22 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

PEANUTS.

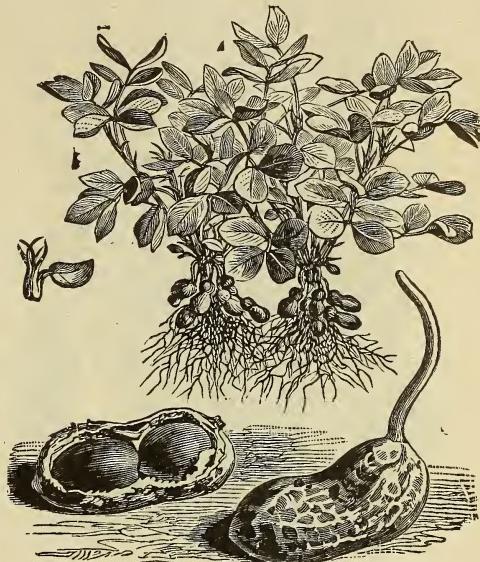
CULTURE.—Prepare the ground well, laying it off in rows with a shovel-plow; the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; and put two kernels to the hill, which are about 1 foot apart. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep the land as level as possible. $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of unshelled nuts will seed an acre.

Mammoth Jumbo.—This variety grows to an astonishing size. The plants make compact bushes about 18 inches high, with heavy, erect stalks and large leaves. The giant nuts have thick, heavy-ribbed shells. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

Tennessee Red.—The finest variety grown. Especially adapted to the black waxy land as well as the sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels in each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

Spanish.—In addition to their value for growing for nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. This

variety frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peanuts and 2 tons of hay per acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.



Spanish Peanut

MEXICAN PINTO BEANS.

Dry farmers of the Southwest have been raising some of them for many years because of their quick maturity and drouth-resistance. El Paso County, Colorado, shipped 100 cars in 1915, returning on an average of \$1,000 a car. Throughout New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Texas plains the production last year and the plantings this year have been record-breaking. Quite a lot of machinery has been installed for threshing and sacking the new staple.

Under irrigation in Colorado and in Hale County, Texas, crops as big as 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of Beans to the acre have been obtained, the Beans running 60 pounds to the bushel. However, the bulk has been raised by dry farmers, the Bean being drouth-resistant and a quick maturer.

Farmers can wait until the weather is seasonable to plant them, and they can stand in the field at maturity awaiting a favorable time to harvest without risk of injury. They may be planted any time from the middle of May until the last of June in the Southwest, and when planted in July they usually furnish late snap beans that bring a good price, and always good forage or silage, though they may not mature seed.

The Bean is planted medium shallow, for quick, sturdy germination is essential. Best results follow planting in drills rather than in hills, and an average grain seeder is used, adjusted to suit. Fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is usually planted. Light soils are preferable. The crop is handled about like Corn and the cost is about the same, cost of shelling Corn balancing Bean threshing. Where threshing machines are not available in some parts of the Southwest, the beans are piled on the ground, horses are attached to a disk, and this is run over the pile until the beans are shelled out. The Beans are harvested in the early morning before the sun renders the pods so hard and dry that they shell badly. The crop is usually gathered in September, and should come to full maturity to prevent shrinkage.

After a crop of Beans the soil is in fine condition for grain; and, aside from the commercial importance of threshed Beans, the crop has a bright future in the Southwest, as every part of the plant from the root to the seed is of value to the farmers.

Price per lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the Grass Seed market at the time of going to press, we cannot make firm prices on Clover, Timothy, etc., but purchasers will receive as much as the money sent will pay for; but when a quantity is wanted, it is well to ask for prices in advance.

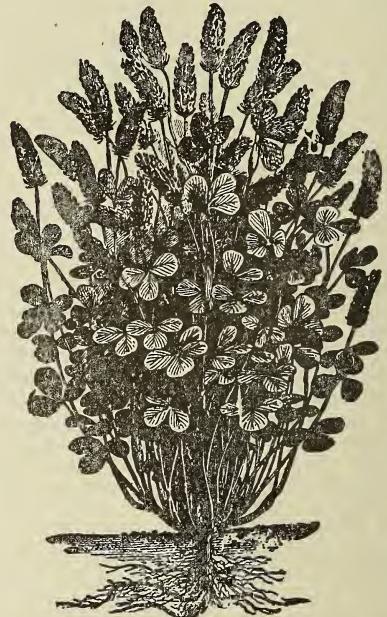
CLOVERS.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa—The habits and character of this plant are favorable to the entire South and West, and experiments in the Eastern and Northern States have shown that Alfalfa can be grown if the farmer will study the conditions of the vicinity. Alfalfa likes best a loamy soil with plenty of warmth; it then extends its roots to underground water supply and is not dependent on the surface rains. Alfalfa sold for hay and feed will return a greater cash income, year by year, than any other forage crop. Alfalfa will produce 1,600 pounds of pork per acre, if you pasture your hogs; in addition to this production, you can cut at least one crop of hay from the same crop the same season. In this section of Oklahoma growers secure four and frequently 5 cuttings from the same crop in one season, if they do not save a seed crop. The ground on which Alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rain harrow again to store the moisture; just before sowing the seed harrow again, if the seed is sown broadcast. A light harrow or drag should be used to cover the seed. Care must be used not to cover the seed more than 1 inch. If you sow in the spring, get the seed in the ground before you plant Corn. August and September give the best results for fall sowing. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c. We offer seed testing 99 per cent or better pure. Write for prices on quantities.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover (also called Pea Vine or English Clover)—Similar to Crimson Clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils where the small Red would prove a failure. It will grow on poor clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther south than the June or common Red Clover. Where Clover is to be sown for turning under for soil-improvement, the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root-development, but its tap-root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other Clovers. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.

Red Clover—The most important and best known of all Clovers, being used for pasture, hay, and enriching the land. For the latter purpose it is considered the cheapest fertilizer known. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, 30c per lb.



Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover—This is a variety of Clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the Cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual, which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. On favorable soils it seeds itself, even though the

CLOVERS—Continued.

ground be plowed and used for short summer crops like Millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in Crimson Clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop we know of. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or after a good rain, as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands and in this respect is better than Red Clover, adding more fertility to soil than any other Clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops and is often combined with Rye, Oats, and other grains and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both Corn and Cotton fields. It is not hardy for more than one season and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance, and many failures are doubtless to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria. Lb., 25c; postpaid by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Alsike or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a great amount of honey from them. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks are very fine; it makes a valuable hay crop where other Clovers fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c.

Japan Clover—We do not recommend this Clover for land that can be successfully grown in other Grasses and Clover, but on waste lands or on poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent nutritious pasture. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre in March or April. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

White Clover—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy; in permanent pastures is of considerable value. Lb., 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 50c.

Sweet Clover—Known in some parts of the country as Bokhara Clover and in other parts as Melilotus Alba. This is undoubtedly the most valuable of the Clovers for fertilizing purposes, because the nitrogen-gathering ability of the bacteria which inhabit its roots is equalled only by that of the bacteria of Alfalfa. This is a biennial, and should two crops of hay be cut each year for a two-year period, the plant will have been destroyed. One hay-cutting may be made each season, care being taken to permit sufficient seed to mature to reseed the field. In the so-called "worn-out clay lands" of Kentucky and other Southern States, Sweet Clover has renovated the land to such an extent that after two years' growth, and the last top growth plowed under, the land will produce full crops of Tobacco, Corn, and Wheat. Cattle and other farm

animals eat the forage eagerly after they have become accustomed to it. Two varieties of Sweet Clover are well known in the West—the White Bloom and the Yellow Bloom. WHITE BLOOM will make a forage growth of 5 to 7 feet under ordinary conditions. Just think what it will do for fertility of the land to turn under such a top growth. Lb., 35c, prepaid; by freight or express, 25c per lb.



Burr Clover

Burr Clover—A Clover that has won itself favor with the leading farmers in the South. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It makes both hay and pasture, and its greatest value is as a winter and early spring pasture. Its growth is very good, even on the poorest kind of land. It can be planted with perfect safety, as it can be easily eradicated. It is a leguminous crop, gathering nitrogen from the air, and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops. Sow in the fall or spring. It is a good plan to sow it on Bermuda sod in September and October, just when the Bermuda is giving out or becoming woody. The Clover will grow right with the Bermuda, so that the combination will furnish excellent pasture both winter and summer—the Clover in the winter and the Bermuda in the summer. Once established it reseds itself, and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

You Run No Risk in Sending Cash with Order.—Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company, or merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency reports.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy—The most popular, nutritious, and salable hay Grass. There are better Grasses for pasture, but none for hay. Grazing close does not injure the second year's crop. Write for prices, stating quantity. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass—An excellent pasture and lawn Grass; succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not to cold weather, and on this account does best in the spring, fall, or winter. It does splendidly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other Grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels to an acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, 20c per lb.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass—We regard this as one of the most valuable Grasses, as it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate. Especially suited for permanent pasture, also fine for hay. It gives a large amount of early and late pasture, and when cut for hay yields from 2 to 4 tons of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly, clay, and loamy lands. It never freezes out or winter-kills, and is not easily affected by drouth. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 24c, postpaid; by freight or express, 20c per lb.



Red Top

Red Top—Grows well in all soils, whether sandy, thin dry lands or rich, wet soils. It is one of the most satisfactory Grasses that can be sown; a fine pasture Grass and is well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base that take root at every joint, forming a dense, thick sod. Red Top is of great value for sowing in gullies or in soils that are inclined to wash from

heavy rains. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

English Rye—This is a very valuable variety for permanent pasture, also for lawn purposes. It succeeds well on many soils and is well adapted to the various soils and conditions of the South. It is worthy of all the praise given. It will cover the ground sooner and make a better sward in a few weeks after planting than most other Grasses, and withstands drouth to a remarkable degree. It is used extensively for lawns. The Bermuda, being easily affected by frost, becomes red and rusty-looking, while the English Rye during the winter presents a beautiful appearance, being a vivid green; and as the Bermuda Rye during April and May makes its appearance, it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre. Our new crop is carefully recleaned and may be depended upon. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 15c per lb.

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda is a Southern Grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer thin sandy soils, though, like other Grasses, it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to 2 feet—according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda Grass is very valuable for pasture as well as for hay crops. It grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other Grasses are parched and dead. On good soil, it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings, and frequently yielding 4 tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established. One of the chief reasons why this Grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice of propagating it from the roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm. Lb., 65c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 50; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$16.50.

GENTLEMEN,—Please send me your Seed Catalogue for 1916. I want prices on Bermuda Grass seed, and what would be the best time to sow it here in this locality? One of my neighbors got some seed from you and it did fine for him.

Yours truly, JOE ST. CLAIR,
Feb: 2, 1916. Okarche, Okla.

SUDAN GRASS.

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay Grass ever introduced.

Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections.

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of first frost is past, either broadcast or in hills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily, and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth-resister, it has no equal, and may be depended upon when all other Grasses succumb to dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Lb., 50c, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture Grasses; coming in earlier in the spring and remaining green later in the fall than any other. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and forage; blooms like Red Clover, making it a most valuable hay. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre, either spring or fall. Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Perfection Mixed Lawn Grass Seed—The best Lawn Grass for the South. It makes a beautiful velvety green lawn that, with proper care and attention, will last for years. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

Special Directions About Sowing.—Nearly all Grass Seeds are very small and will not come up satisfactorily unless put in properly; and again, most planters will not use enough seed to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made, and the ground should be settled thoroughly before sowing. After sowing the seed, very little covering should be given with a brush or harrow that will cover it lightly. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil to hold the moisture until the seed gets a good start.

FETERITA.

This wonderful new non-saccharine Sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir Corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir Corn, and it is preferred by many on this account for feed in the head. It is about three of four weeks earlier than Kaffir Corn, and has made good crops this season beside the same fields planted with Kaffir Corn, while the Kaffir Corn produced very little, if anything. It is undoubtedly the most drouth-resisting of any of the Sorghum family, also the earliest, and will undoubtedly become the most popular dry-weather crop of its class. Our supply of seed is the very best obtainable; and every farmer should have a few acres of this crop. Ask us for prices. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir Corn

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like Corn; this will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels should be sown broadcast, and the Corn cut for hay when the seed is in dough.

White—Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; bu., 50 lbs., \$2.50.

Red—Grows taller than the White; stalks slender, juicy, and very leafy. The seed is red and smaller than the White and yields much heavier. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

Milo Maize—A sure dry-weather crop; has yielded as high as 75 bushels per acre; stalks 4 to 9 feet high, with many juicy leaves and splendid heads. May be cut with a binder, like Wheat. Requires shallow planting and shallow cultivation. Lb., 15c, postpaid.

Jerusalem Corn—The best and surest grain crop for dry countries; even better than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on the main stalk and several side shoots with a smaller head. Eight heads sometimes grow on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

CANE.

Honey Drip or Japanese Variety—Our grower describes this Cane as follows: "This variety of Cane is without doubt the best all-round Cane for the Southern farmers. It is the very best syrup-producer of all of the varieties and is also a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7

CANE—Continued.

stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October—owing to time of planting—but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup-producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop it is the best the farmer can grow on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops per season. One great advantage over some other varieties is, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed, and if allowed to stand until late fall each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut." For syrup, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 20 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Early Amber—Farmers and stockmen say that the Early Amber Cane is the most valuable fodder plant in existence. It is profitably grown from Manitoba to Mexico on any good Corn ground, and is but little affected by drought.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber, and produces a syrup of excellent quality. Write for prices, stating the amount needed.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane—This Cane gets its name from being a variety that closely resembles the true Ribbon Cane, raised from cuttings. It makes the finest kind of syrup. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

Silver Drip—For syrup. Lb., 20c, postpaid.
Red Top or Sumac Fodder Cane.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn will succeed in any good Corn soil and will make a good crop, with but little rain. Besides the brush, it will make a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to Oats. Three pounds are required to an acre when drilled in rows 3 feet apart.

Evergreen—A favorite in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Grows to good length, and if cut at the proper time, retains a good color. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10c per lb.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall-growing sort. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, 10c per lb. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

BARLEY.

Bearded Spring—Very popular; large quantities planted every spring. It is productive. Bu., \$1.50.

Speltz or Emmer—A grain especially suited for dry land. Being perfectly hardy, it can be

planted in the spring or fall, like Oats. Speltz does best in dry prairie regions, and can be planted on dry stony ground. It is a better drouth-resister than either Oats or Barley. The feeding value is very high, and the yield is better than Oats or Barley. Write for market prices when ready to plant. Per Peck 60c.

GERMAN MILLET.

A splendid, quick-growing summer hay crop. German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing, and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from May first until the end of July. It matures its crops in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Sowing German Millet with Cow Peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of Cow Peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and it should be sown at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of Millet and 1 bushel of Peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the Millet is ready to cut, regardless of the maturity of the Cow Peas; sown together this way they make a much larger yield than either crop alone and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Our Tenn German Millet is the best obtainable; grows 4 to 5 feet tall, with heads from 5 to 7 inches long.

Write for prices, stating quantity.

German Millet not quite as large as the Tenn Millet. Write for prices.

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful Millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan - Russian War. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this Millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country. It has been raised in western Kansas for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers. The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half as much again as German Millet, and some growers state that it will outyield other Millets 3 to 1. Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than German Millet and is almost as early as Siberian Millet. The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of Corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily. On account of its earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth, which leaves the ground

GERMAN MILLET—Continued.

clean, White Wonder Millet will be in big demand, and we urge you to make a liberal planting this year, and get in on the ground floor. Lb., 15c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK-GRAZING.

Mangel Wurzels—The value of root crops for stock-feeding during the winter months is being more recognized. Foremost among these are the Mangel Wurzels and the Sugar Beets, of which an enormous crop may be raised at a trifling cost per acre. The roots, if fed to the cows, will greatly increase the flow of milk; they will improve the general condition and health of all animals to which they are fed, besides saving hay. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, in very rich soil. 5 or 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 35c postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Golden Tankard—Extra large roots, with small tops and small necks; flesh of rich golden yellow color.

Mammoth Long Red—The roots of this variety grow to a larger size than those of the other sorts. They are well formed, with flesh of a blood-red color. Very nutritious.

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorin's Improved—The richest sort in cultivation, containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent of sugar. The roots grow below the surface of the ground, are small to medium size, and yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. Fed to cows, they will improve the quantity of milk wonderfully. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

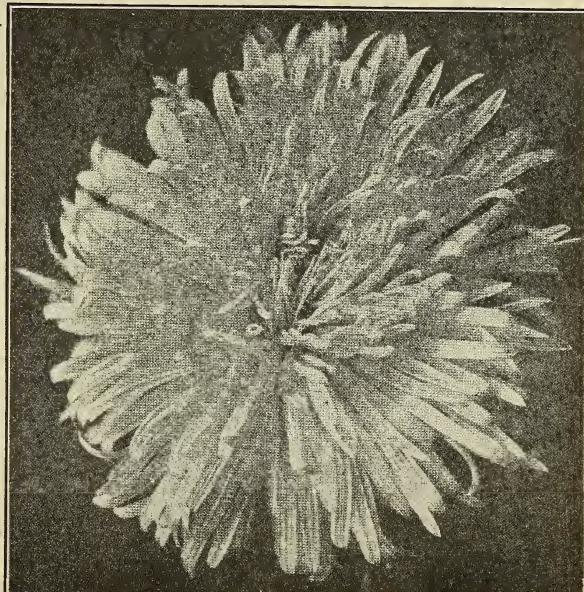
Klein Wanzeben—Probably the best sort for experimental use, as it is easily grown and somewhat hardier than the preceding, and the beets are also larger and contain the same amount of sugar. The yield is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. Roots grow below the surface. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

We suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this Catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business, and your orders will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.

FLOWER SEED

A number of our customers have indicated a desire to plant the hardy annual Flower Seed from bulk seed. We have endeavored to list only the best sorts of each general family, and feel confident that each kind will prove satisfactory. Flowers add to the content of each member of the family, and are well worth the money, time, and labor expended on them. In addition to the bulk seeds, we carry in packets all known standard varieties of Flower Seed. Write us for what you want.

Culture.—A common mistake in planting Flower Seed is covering them too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seed. Seeds like Zinnias, etc., a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is all right. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth down firmly after planting Flower Seed, else there is danger of drying up before the roots get a start. Seeds of harder annuals may be planted where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand drouth better. During the dry weather and when the seedlings are first set out they should be watered frequently. Provide support for such plants as require it. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which are not available if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.



Giant Comet Aster

ALYSSUM.

Fine for borders and edges and for cutting. Sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in the spring. Cut after first flowers come and others will bloom.

Sweet White—Fragrant white flowers all summer. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 20c, postpaid.

Little Gem—Grows erect; 6 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

ASTERS.

The Aster is hardy and easily grown, growing into greater favor each year. Plants from seed sown in open ground in May bloom in August, September, and October. For early flowers, sow in March and April in cold-frames, pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Small quantities of unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the beds help to keep disease and insects from the roots.

Queen of the Market—The best early Aster. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Comet—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy, inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Branching—Broad, handsome bushes; long-stemmed, large and long-petaled flowers; mixed colors. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

BALSAM.

Double Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

Single Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

ORNAMENTAL BEANS.

Scarlet Runner Bean—Ornamental and useful. This vine is very graceful, flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, either when shelled or in the dry state. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

Giant Zanzibar Castor Bean—From 12 to 14 feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 feet across. Each plant makes a pyramid of foliage, thickly set from top to bottom. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c.

CARNATIONS.

They are equally well adapted to garden culture or to growing in pots in the house. Highly esteemed favorites. Flowers of delicate fragrance and colors.

Finest German Mixed—Saved from extra fine double mixed flowers. Pkg., 25c.

Marguerite—Produces its beautiful flower four months after sowing the seed. It blooms profusely in many colors. Flowers very fragrant. Pkg., 10c.

CELOSIA OR COXCOMB.

Free-flowering, graceful plants. Some produce long flower racemes and grow from 2 to 4 feet tall, while others grow quite dwarf and produce massive, heavy flower-heads of the shape of Coxcomb. In every case the flowers are of a brilliant, shining color. The dwarf plants make excellent pot plants, while the tall sort furnish fine material for bouquets. Half hardy annual.

Tall Mixed—Combs of all colors. Pkg., 10c.

Express—Rich, velvety, crimson combs of large size. Pkg., 10c.

COSMOS.

A strong, tall-growing annual. Its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage of feathery green. If topped when half grown, the plants will bloom much earlier.

Fine Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

DOUBLE DAISIES.

Plants of Double Daisies will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given a slight protection during the winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence in April and continue all during the summer. They are not particular as to soil, but should be grown where there is part shade.

Mammoth Mixed—The flowers average $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and are very double and range in colors from snowy white to pink and blood red, with the prettiest combination of pink and white. Pkg., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

An old favorite, with pretty star-like flowers. It flourishes in moist shady places, and will bloom the first year from seed if planted early. Half-hardy perennials.

Palustris (True March Forget-Me-Not)—The flowers are blue and white, with yellow eyes. Pkg., 10c.

FOXGLOVE.

Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.

Fine Double Mixed—Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR.

Dwarf German Rocket—Finest double mixed. Pkg., 5c.

Doubled Stock Flowered—A tall variety with many branches, which carry long spikes of beautiful blue flowers. Pkg., 5c.

MARIGOLD.

These flowers are valuable because they light the garden with a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Hardy annuals; average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

African Double—Fine mixed. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; pkg., 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

The seed can be grown at any time, and, if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots and boxes under glass in February and March and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding about April 1st. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1st and again at intervals of about three weeks until August, a row or two at a time, for succession.

Machet—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c. Mixed, pkg., 5c; oz., 20c.

NASTURTIUMS.

Mixed Tall—Of many bright colors; very effective when planted in low rows or masses. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c, postpaid.



Nasturtiums

Dwarf Mixed—Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

PANSY.

Choice Mixed—Fine for bedding. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—Pkg., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

PETUNIA.

Effective and easily grown annuals, which bloom throughout the summer.

Single Mixed—The best large-flowering. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me your Seed Catalogue.

What is the lowest price you can furnish Geranium cuttings this spring. I want a cheap box to make border for flower-beds.

I planted some of your Nasturtium seeds last spring and I think every seed grew or came up.

Truly yours,

Mrs. L. O. D.,
Black Fork, Ark.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or beds of different colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of flowers for cutting. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom or in seed-beds, as the Phlox transplants readily. Average height, 1 foot.

Grandiflora (Mixed)—This variety has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

SHIRLEY POPPY.

Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; range from pale rose to deep crimson; delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c.

PORTULACA.

Single Mixed—Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

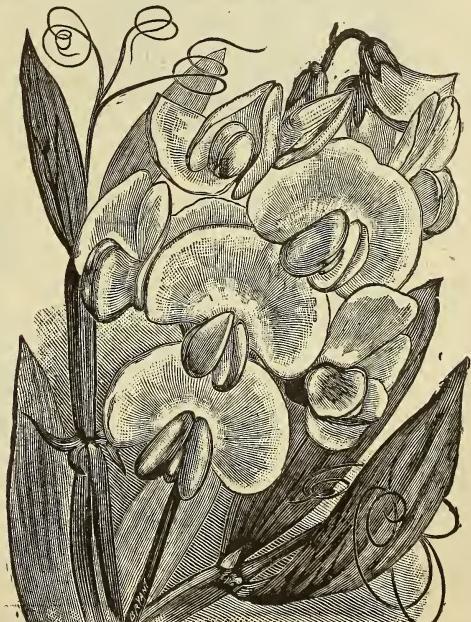
SALVIA.

Splendens (Scarlet) Sage—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of scarlet flowers; very popular and highly ornamental. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

SWEET PEAS.

B.-S. Seed Co. Superb Mixture—Oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Spencer Mixed—Large flowering. oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00.



Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

Eckford's Select Mixture—Oz., 10c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

Blanche Ferry—The well-known pink and white variety of Spencer type.

America—The brightest blood red; striped white.

Black Knight—Very deep maroon; one of the darkest sort.

Juanita—A very beautiful snowy white, striped with rare light blue; unusually attractive when bunched by itself.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, winged lavender.

King Edward VII.—The standard is a rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect; the wings are also a carmine scarlet and on the reverse side are a deep rose carmine.

Countess of Radnor—One of the handsomest; standard rich lavender mauve; wings lighter.

Any of the above, pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c, postpaid.

PLANT FOOD.

Small package, 15c; large package, 25c, not postpaid.

DORMANT BULBS

Parties wishing a quantity of Bulbs, write us for quotations. Choice and standard sorts for 1917.

CALADIUMS.

CULTURE.—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to a depth of 8 or 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly, but in small quantities until after the foliage shows above the ground; then the plants require plenty of water to produce large leaves.

| | |
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| 7 to 8-inch bulbs, postpaid | 15c |
| 9 to 12-inch bulbs, postpaid | 20c |
| 11 to 12-inch bulbs, postpaid | 25c |

CALLA.

Spotted Leaf—Similar to the well-known white Calla, but having its glossy, dark, rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots. The flowers are pure white with dark throat. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

CANNAS.

Black Prince—Flowers are a very dark velvety crimson—one of the choicest crimson sorts. The clusters of blossoms are immense; foliage dark green, with bronze red stalks $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

SWEET WILLIAMS.

Unsurpassed for massing beds and borders. Produce an abundance of richly colored flower heads throughout the season. Fine for cutting. Hardy perennials.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Pkg., 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strain. All colors. Pkg., 5c.

VERBENAS.

Among the best-known and most easily grown annuals.

Scarlet—Pkg., 10c.

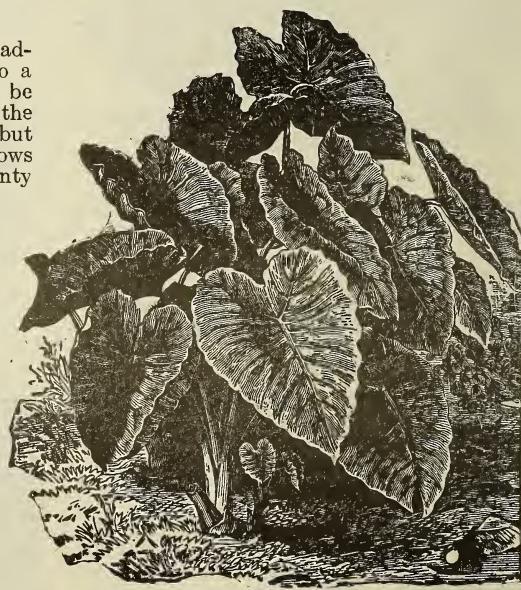
Mixed—Mammoth flowers of lovely shades. Pkg., 10c.

ZINNIAS.

Few flowers are so easily grown from the seed in the open ground or bloom so abundantly or so continuously throughout the season as this hardy annual. During the month of August Zinnias are very bright. Sow in the open ground early in the spring. Average height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Single Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

Double— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.



Caladium

CANNAS—Continued.

Mont Blanc—The only genuine pure white Canna; good heads of wide heavy blooms. Height, 3 feet. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

Bronze-Leaved Varieties.

David Harum—3½ feet; vermillion scarlet. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

Egandale—1 foot; currant red. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

Green Foliage.

Madame Crozy—3½ feet; vermillion, with gold border. Each, 10c; doz., 90c.

Berat—Rose carmine. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

Florence Vaughn—Yellow, with bright red spots. Each, 10c; doz., 90c.

Burbank—Giant orchid-flowered, with rich sulphur yellow blossoms; inner petals dotted with rich red; an excellent variety; blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Each, 10c; doz., 90c, postpaid.

CHINESE NARCISSUS.

Commonly known as the "Chinese Sacred Lily." Grown in water. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

Should be planted the latter part of March or the first of April, just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Spade the ground deep, then rake in the well-rotted stable manure until the soil is quite mellow, then plant the bulbs (stem up) 3 or 4 inches below the surface of the ground.

Cactus Dahlias—Make a finer appearance than the original type. Each, 25c.

Burbank—Deep, clear, dark red; an excellent bloomer. Each, 25c.

Albion—Very large pure white flowers, slightly shaded cream in center. Each, 25c.

Double Dahlias (Mixed)—Each, 15c; two for 25c.

GLADIOLI.

Gladioli are easily grown; any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger of frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to July 1st these beautiful flowers can be had in bloom until late fall.

Extra Fine Mixed—Light and white. Part from named sorts. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Red and Scarlet Shades—Each, 5c; doz., 60c.

America—The finest pink Gladiolus yet produced; of strong, healthy growth, with spikes averaging 2 to 3 feet long. Color, a delicate lavender-pink—might be called a "tinted white." Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Augusta—Lovely pure white, with blue antlers, strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Mrs. Beecher—Beautiful deep rosy crimson; giant-flowered Childsii type. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

TÜBEROSES.

Tuberoses

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—First-class sound bulbs. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

We carry a full line of the following plants:
Ferns, Moon Vines, Salvia Plants, Vincas, Roses, Moon Flowers, Morning Glory Vines, etc., etc.

Write us for prices.

We carry a full line of the following fall Bulbs.
Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, Jonquils, Freesias, Snowdrops, Narcissus, Daffodils, Oxalis, Iris Hispanica, Chinese Sacred Lily.

We have all the different varieties and colors. Write us for prices.

Place your order early and avoid possible delay in shipment.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

FLOWER POTS.

4-inch, 5c each, 35c per doz.
 5-inch, 5c each, 55c per doz.
 6-inch, 10c each, 75c per doz.
 7-inch, 15c each, \$1.00 per doz.
 8-inch, 15c each, \$1.40 per doz.
 10-inch, 30c each.
 12-inch, 45c each.

SAUCERS.

5-inch, 5c each, 35c per doz.
 6-inch, 5c each, 40c per doz.
 7-inch 5c each, 50c per doz.
 8-inch, 5c each, 60c per doz.
 10-inch, 10c each, \$1.10 per doz.
 12-inch, 20c each, \$1.90 per doz.

By freight or express.

BIRD CAGES.

Japanned.

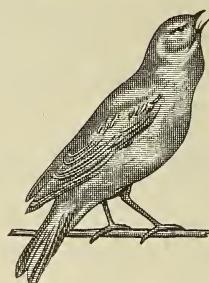
No. 17— $7\frac{1}{2}$ x10 inches Each, \$1.50
 No. 16— $6\frac{1}{4}$ x8 inches Each, 1.40
 No. 20— $8\frac{1}{2}$ x11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches Each, 1.60

ENAMELED.

Brass guard cloth and tops, also gold bronze stands and gold bronze around the bottom. Have a very attractive appearance

No. 401— $6\frac{3}{4}$ x $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches Each, \$1.50
 No. 405— 9 x $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches Each, 2.00

CANARY BIRDS.



Hartz Mountain Birds. **Guaranteed Singers**, \$3.00 each; females, \$1.00 each. St. Andrewsburg Rollers, \$6.00 each.

SPECIAL PARROT CAGE.

Size, 13 inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high Each, \$2.50

GOLD FISH.

All sizes. Common Gold Fish, Comets, Fan-tails, Telescopes, etc. Write us for prices.

Gold Fish and Birds are carried in stock from September to February.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Bee-keeping is a most desirable pursuit for both pleasure and profit by either man, worman, or child.

With very little attention at the proper time, a colony of bees will not only be self-supporting, but will lay up for you a surplus of the most delicious sweet known. Any person can successfully manage a few colonies.

Champion Smokers, each, 90c.

Section Pressers, each, 55c.

Higginsville Section Press, each, 50c.

Dadant's Medium Brood Foundation, 1 lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Scalloped Sections, 100, 80c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$2.75.

Hoffman Brood Frames, pierced, 100, \$3.50; 500, \$16.00.

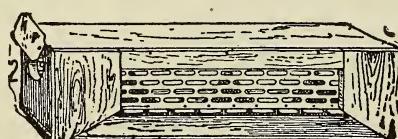
Kretchmer's Dovetailed Hives, complete, with sections and starters; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 8-frame, \$2.40 each, 5 for \$10.00; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 10-frame, \$2.60 each, 5 for \$12.00. Prices quoted are in the flat. For Hives set up, add \$1.00 each.

Section Holders, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, slotted, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$2.35.

Slotted Wood Separators, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 10 for 15c, 100 for \$1.20.



Section Holders

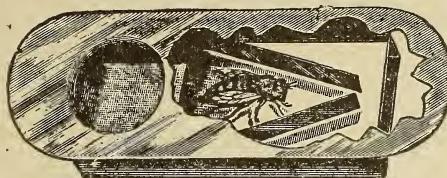


Queen and Drone Trap

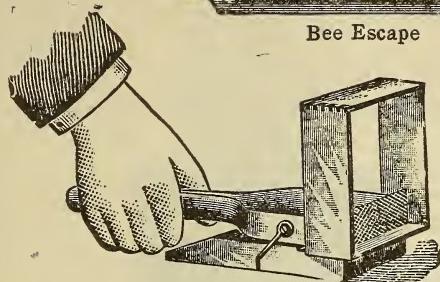
Drone and Queen Trap.

The latest Alley Drone and Queen Trap is quite an improvement over the old style and is designed to automatically catch and cage the drones. It is also valuable during the swarming season to catch and hold the queen until the apiarist can give her his attention, thus in most cases preventing the swarm from leaving or settling in some inaccessible place. Price, 45c each. Weight, 14 ounces.

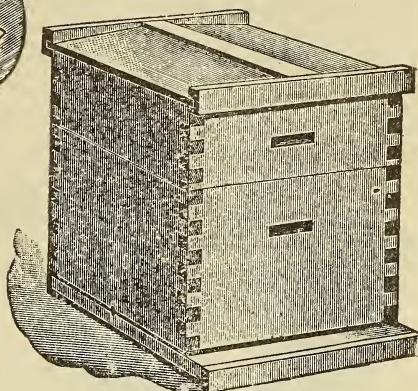
BEE SUPPLIES—Continued.



Bee Escape



Parker Foundation Fastener



Sectional Hive

Double Bee Escapes.

Double Bee Escapes, price, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

Porter Bee Escapes to clear the supers of bees. Saves time and bees.

Parker Foundation Fastener.

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in starters rapidly with them. Price, 30c each. Weight, 1 pound.

We are also able to furnish Extracting Frames, Section Holders and Separators, Wax Extractors, Bee Stoves, Bee Veils, Bee Brushes, Honey Boards, Feeders, etc. If interested, please write.

PRUNING KNIVES.

Orchard King Each, \$3.00

Kansas Pruning Knife Each, 3.50

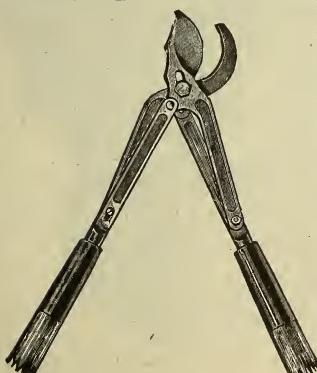
Detroit Pruning Knife, 10 ft. Each, 3.50

For Better Fruit, for Healthier Trees—Both fruit trees and shade trees need regular pruning. While the value of pruning is well understood, the operation is often neglected because of its tiresome and difficult nature, for the ordinary pruning tools work slowly and require considerable strength to operate. Moreover, they cut only the smaller limbs; to prune the larger limbs one must climb the tree.

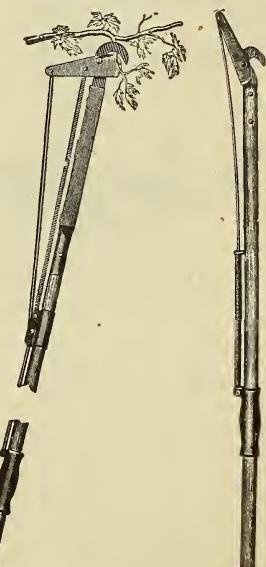
The pruning tools are, however, so different that they bid fair to revolutionize tree-pruning. Designed on new principles in a factory especially devoted to their manufacture, these Pruning Knives so greatly reduce the work that five or six trees can be trimmed in the time formerly required for one, and far more easily, too.

Everyone who has trees should prune them, and everyone who prunes owes it to himself to know about the Knives here described.

In the convenience they afford and in economy of time they quickly pay for themselves; and because of their scientific construction their use makes pruning almost a pleasure, rather than a hardship.



Orchard King



Kansas

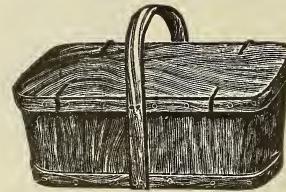
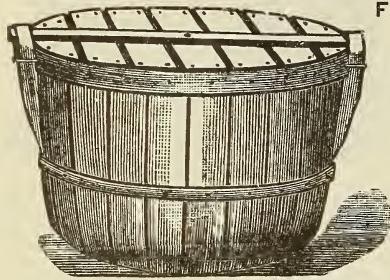
Detroit

BIRD SUPPLIES.

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| Seed Cups, No. 1 Flint | Each, 10c |
| Brass Bird Cage Springs | Each, 25c |
| Bird Bath, Flint | Each, 10c |
| Perfection Mixed Bird Seed | Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c |
| Canary Seed | Lb., 15c |
| Hemp Seed | Lb., 15c |
| Rape Seed | Lb., 10c |
| Sunflower Seed | Lb., 10c |
| Cuttlefish Bone | Each, 5c |
| Philadelphia Bird Manure | Pkg., 15c |
| Spratt's Mocking Bird Food | Pkg., 25c |

If Seeds are wanted by mail, add postage.

FRUIT PACKAGES, BERRY BOXES AND CRATES.



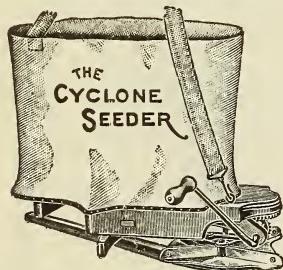
Climax Grape Baskets.—A splendid small-size shipping Basket. Solid slanting sides, top and bottom; strong handles; 8-lb. size. Ask for prices.

Briggs' Round Oak Baskets.—1 bushel, 25c each; \$2.25 per dozen.

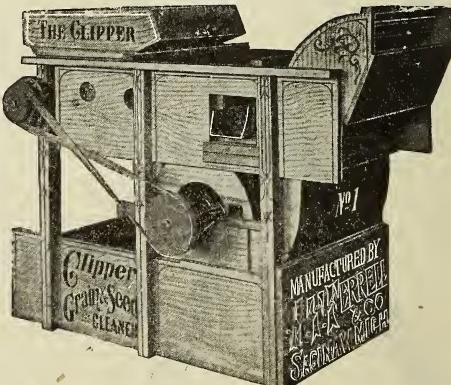
Climax Baskets.—For cantaloupes. Four-basket crates, for peaches, tomatoes, plums, etc.; hold 1 gallon to a basket. Ask for prices.

Diamond Market Baskets.—Probably for general market purposes this is the best all-around Basket. A neat, clean, and tasty market package. Dozen, 50c.

Leslie Oblong Style.—This is the old stand-by style of Fruit Boxes and is a great favorite. A very neat and strong package. Boxes in flat, \$1.60 per 500, \$3.00 per 1,000; 24-quart crates, 10c each, \$9.00 per 100. Special prices on quantities. Tacks, 50c per lb.

**THE CLIPPER CLEANER No. 1.**

This Cleaner is unequalled for cleaning all classes of grains, seeds, or legumes, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, Kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, etc., and is suitable for farm and general use. Unlike other mills, the Clipper cleans all classes of grain thoroughly in one operation without any waste and leaves no tailings to be handled. It is a well-known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such returns as thoroughly preparing the grains and seed by recleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of higher grade. The Clipper Cleaner is especially adapted for this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also light, dead grain or seed from the perfect seeds. All machines are complete for work required. No extra attachments are needed. Size of screens, 19x20 inches. One wire and nine perforated zinc screens, equipped with separating boards, furnished with each Cleaner. Shipping weight, 150 pounds. Price, \$22.00.

**Cahoон Seeders.**

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| Cahoон Seeders | Each, \$3.00 |
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Wheelbarrow Seeders.

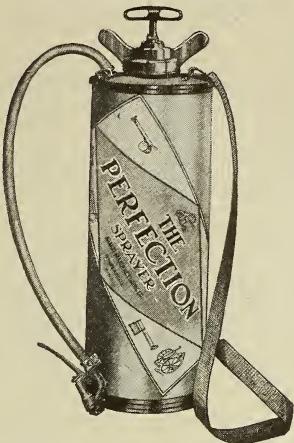
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| Wheelbarrow Seeders | Each, \$7.50 |
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The Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of grain and seeds perfectly—oats, cow peas, millet, etc. Each, \$1.50.

Lightning Seeder, each, \$1.25.

Perfection Seeder, each, \$1.25.

SPRAYERS.

The Perfection Sprayer.

For spraying, disinfecting, or whitewashing plants bushes, vines, etc. Made of heavy metal, strong in construction, powerful in action. Tank $7\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ inches; lock-seamed with twenty-four rivets. Hose attached with clamps. Ali furnished with shut-off nozzles. Made of galvanized steel or solid brass.

Galvanized steel..... Each, \$5.00
Brass..... Each, 7.50

A Compressed Air Atomizer.

Sprays all the time. Made of tin. Holds 1 quart. Has two nozzle tips. Is recommended for fly oils.

Price..... 60c

Easy Compressed Air Sprayer.

Capacity, 1 gallon. Made of galvanized steel; automatic shut-off nozzle.

Price..... \$1.85

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Our Poultry Supply Department is the largest in this section. We handle only the very best and at reasonable prices. Our terms are cash with order, f. o. b. cars.

Challenge Leg Bands—A modern twentieth century Band in colors that is revolutionizing poultry-marking. The Band is made with large black numbers on a white background, very easy to read. You don't have to catch the bird to read the figures. Made in combination with aluminum and coloroid, the most permanent of all colors used in Bands. Prices, 12 for 35c, 25 for 70c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00

Champion Leg Bands—The oldest and most popular Band on the market. The Band is made in one piece in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of best quality aluminum. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

Champion Chick Marker—Many times persons wish to mark young chicks in the week. This makes a permanent mark. Price, 25c, postpaid.

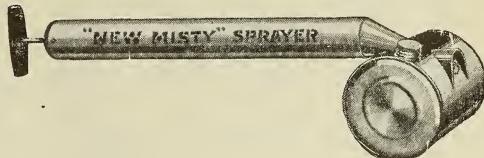
Superior Leg Band—This is the best and most practical Leg Band invented. It is made from spring wire, with aluminum tag. It is so constructed that by twisting the tag the wire can be put in place. The tag is twisted back straight, so that the holes are opposite each other, thus locking the wires so they cannot possibly slip out. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch—All steel; nickel-plated. Punches clean; hole right size; will not bruise foot. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Glass Jar Sprayer.

For those wanting a strong and well-protected Glass Jar Sprayer we recommend the "Crescent" as being the most desirable. Holds 1 quart; has long powerful pump and two discharge tubes, which send the spray over a wide area.

Price..... 50c

The New Misty Sprayer.

A general-purpose Sprayer for farm, stable, or garden uses; handles fly oils, bug poisons, and disinfectants; has large, powerful pump; lined can screw; made of heavy tin; holds 1 quart.

Price..... 40c

The Strongest Sprayer.

Steel construction; all galvanized; double seamed; painted corners on can; well braced; two outlets; throws wide V-shaped spray; holds 1 quart.

Price, all steel, galvanized..... 65c

Modoc Bucket Pumps.

All solid brass; double action; D-shaped handle; bronze ball valves; will whitewash and spray with same nozzle by simply turning the disc; equipped with 5-ply pressure hose; fastened with clamps.

Price..... \$3.50

EGG TESTERS.

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| Each | 25c |
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CHINA NEST EGGS.

With these Eggs there is no danger of getting stale Eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor of the hens eating them and acquiring the habit of eating eggs. Price, 2 for 5c; 12 for 25c.

ANTI-LICE NEST EGGS.

A standard size Nest Egg and Lice Killer combined. Rids laying hens of lice and mites. Inexpensive to use. 10c each, 75c per dozen.

CAPONIZING SETS.

Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple, and the instructions are so full and explicit that any man, woman, or child, after a careful reading, will be able to perform the operation. It is highly successful from every point of view. The object of caponizing is to greatly increase the weight of the fowls, causing them in many cases to grow as large as turkeys and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and the meat is of fine flavor, sweet, juicy, and tender.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set.

Complete with instructions, \$2.50. We send (easy to use) instructions with each set.

Farmers' Caponizing Set.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Price, postpaid | \$3.00 |
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EYRIE EGG BOXES.

For Shipping.

Time-savers, weight-savers; excel in strength and appearance; take minimum express rates, and are cheap. It only takes about one-fourth of the space of an ordinary basket. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. Price, No. 1, for one setting (15 eggs), each, 15c; dozen, \$1.75.

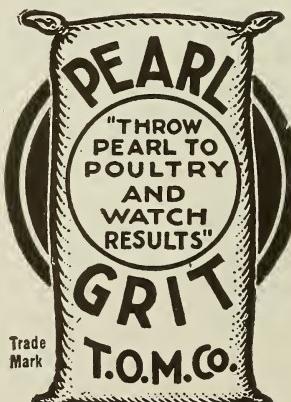
PAPER EGG BOXES.

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| One-dozen size | Dozen, 15c; 100, 75c |
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STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Half-gallon size | 25c |
| One-gallon size | 35c |
| Two-gallon size | 55c |

PEARL GRIT.



Trade
Mark

Specially prepared for this purpose and vastly superior to any other Grit on the market for healthy bone and egg-production. Contains 80 per cent carbonate of lime, 10 per cent silicon, and 3 per cent iron and magnesium. 5-lb. pkg., 10c; 50-lb. pkg., 75c; 100-lb. pkg., \$1.25.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey Poultry Remedies, Haven't You? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and **return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.**



Conkey's Roup Remedy is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. Prices 50c, postage 6c; \$1.00, postage 12c.

Conkey's Lice Powder does more than scare or stun the lice, it really kills them dead. At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way, or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4c on sample). Buy a package on the straight guaran'-ee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5 oz. pkg. 10c, postage 5c; 15 oz. 25c, postage 17c; 48 oz. 50c, express extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid rids the poultry house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with 1 part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough! Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in 10 days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry house. 1 quart 35c, 2 quarts 60c, 1 gallon \$1.00; express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice

can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 10c, postage 2c; 25c, postage 4c. Easy to apply and won't hurt the chick.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. There is not one particle of filler in this tonic. It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25c; 3¼ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., pail, \$3.00. Expressage extra.



Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c, postage 7c
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c postage 8c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c, postage 4c; 50c postage 8c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy 50c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy (for Sore Head), 50c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c, postage 12c

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c, postage 10c.

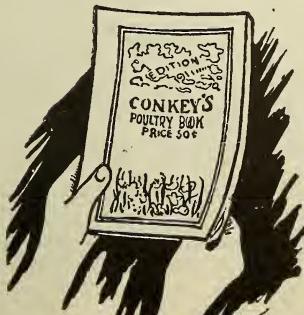
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c, postage 3c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative 25c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight) 25c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Sulphur Candies, 10c each, 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen. 5c each for postage or express extra.



FREE—Here's Something for You if you are interested in chickens. This fine, new, big edition of **Conkey's Poultry Book** we give free to interested customers, or will send by mail on receipt of stamps, 4 cts. "I got more practical working ideas out of Conkey's than any other chicken book I ever read" writes one man. Treats the whole poultry subject, housing, breeding, feeding, incubation, as well as care and management of fowls when diseased. Includes Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. You want this book. You can make a success of poultry if you follow this book. Come in or send 4 cts. in stamps for your copy.

Pratt's ANIMAL AND POULTRY REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.



This is the original Poultry Regulator of America, in use by the most successful poultry-raisers everywhere.

It is a guaranteed egg-producer, and when regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It is a perfect digestive and tonic, and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, and prevent leg weakness and egg-eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and guineas, insuring quick, healthy growth.

100-lb. bags, \$9.00; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50; 50c pkgs., wt. 4 lbs.; \$1.00 pkgs., weight 9½ lbs.

PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT AND LICE KILLER.



If poultry-keepers would regularly spray the chicken-houses, roosts, dropping-boards, and utensils with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, almost all their troubles would vanish. This great Disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry-yard. Put up in 1-qt., 35c and 1-gal. cans, \$1.00.

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY.

(Tablets or Powder.)

It is a scientific preparation, GUARANTEED to prevent and cure roup, colds, canker, catarrh, and diphtheria in chickens.

In severe cases individual treatment with the tablets is the only sure method. For mild cases and as a preventive, crush the tablets or use the powdered form and mix in the drinking water. Sold in 25c and \$1.00 boxes.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy—The cure that also prevents. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Sore-Head Chicken-Pox Remedy—Confidently recommended. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Head Lice Ointment—No chance for lice where this is used. 25c and 10c.

Pratt's Condition Tablets—A blue-ribbon remedy for blue-ribbon birds. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Chicken Cholera Remedy—Claims to cure and does. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy—Clean, healthy skin in one week. 50c and 25c.

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD.

This is one of the greatest money-savers and greatest chick-savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman, or child who raises little chicks, turkeys, ducks, and geese should try at least one package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. If you want REAL SUCCESS with your batches, if you want to save all the baby chicks, if you want them to grow fast, get Pratt's Baby Chick Food on our recommendation for your first trial; after that you will never be without it. Put up in 1-lb., 3-lb., and 6½-lb. pkgs., also in 14-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb., and 100-lb. bags.



PRATT'S LICE KILLER.

(Powdered Form.)

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants, and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables, and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets, and clothing. 25c and 50c.



PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR.

This is the original and pioneer Stock Regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind, and makes their coat sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease.

Sheep are kept healthy and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers; also in 50 and 100-lb. sacks and small packages.

Pratt's Gape Remedy—Makes the gape-worms let go. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy—In a class by itself. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Healing Ointment and Gall Cure—Strongly antiseptic; indispensable in household and stable. In 50c and 25c boxes.



SANITARY POULTRY DRINKING FOUNT.

The most popular Fount on the market. Fills from the top. The double walls keep water cool in summer and retard freezing in winter. Can be hung up and out of the litter, and the square pans prevent spilling at that time. The square pans also afford drinking facilities for two pens at the same time.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1-gallon size..... | \$1.25 |
| 2-gallon size..... | 1.75 |



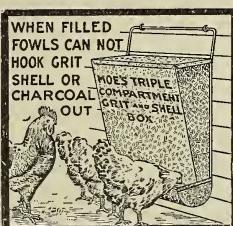
WHEN FILLED FEED CAN NOT CLOG AND ALL WASTE IS PREVENTED



NEVER-CLOG AND WASTE-PROOF HOPPER.

This Hopper is constructed on principles hitherto unused. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. Manufactured from heavy galvanized iron.

| | |
|--|--------|
| No. 35—8½ inches wide, 12 quarts capacity..... | \$0.75 |
| No. 36—12 inches wide, 18 quarts capacity..... | 1.00 |
| No. 37—24 inches wide, 36 quarts capacity..... | 1.50 |



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.

The round bottoms prevent clogging and insure an ample supply of the contents at all times.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| No. 45—Two compartments..... | 25c |
| No. 9—Three compartments..... | 50c |
| No. 90—Four compartments..... | 75c |

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH.

Can be used for feed, wet mash, or water. Barred top prevents wasting feed, and if used for water, does away with little chicks drowning.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| No. 21—12 inches long..... | 25c |
| No. 22—18 inches long..... | 50c |

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER.

Will fit pint, quart, or half-gallon Mason jars. Manufactured from one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.



WALL FOUNTAIN.

Can be hung out of the litter. Very-easy to fill. A strong, substantial Wall Fountain at a low price.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| No. 25—½ gallon capacity..... | 35c |
| No. 26—1 gallon capacity..... | 50c |

SANITARY BROODER FOUNTAIN.

Baby chicks can't get wet. Sits in the corner of the Brooder. Takes little room. Can't be upset. Absolutely sanitary, as you can get at any part of it to clean.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| No. 0—1 quart capacity..... | 25c |
|-----------------------------|-----|

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER.

A great feed-saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water.

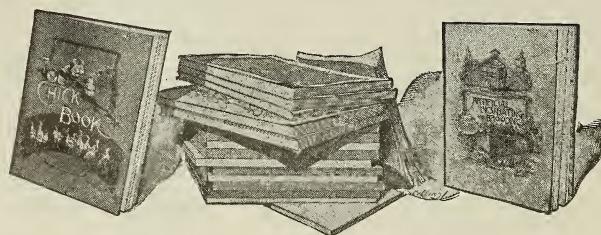
| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| No. 11—Small size..... | 15c |
| No. 12—Large size..... | 25c |



ROUND BROOD COOP.

Rain, rat and vermin-proof. No corners for accumulation of dirt or smothering of little chicks. Made collapsible for easy handling. Made of heavy galvanized iron.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 51—23½ inches in diameter..... | \$1.75 |
|------------------------------------|--------|



Helpful Books for Poultrymen

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US TODAY

The Books Will Be Mailed Prepaid.

| | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|
| Artificial Incubating and Brooding. 96 pages. Illustrated | \$0.50 | The Plymouth Rocks—All Varieties. 144 pages. Illustrated. Three color plates.... | \$1.00 |
| Asiatics—Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans. 96 pages. Illustrated. Color plate of Buff Cochinchina..... | .50 | Poultry Houses and Fixtures. 96 pages. Illustrated..... | .25 |
| The Campines—Silver and Golden. 80 pages. Illustrated. Color plate..... | .75 | Rhode Island Reds. 86 pages. Illustrated. Color plate..... | .75 |
| Chick Book. 80 pages. Illustrated | .50 | Reliable Poultry Remedies. 96 pages. | .25 |
| Ducks and Geese. 104 pages. Illustrated ... | .75 | Standard of Perfection | 2.25 |
| Eggs and Egg Farms. 96 pages. Illustrated | .50 | Successful Poultry-Keeping. 176 pages. Illustrated. Colored plate of Wyandottes... . | 1.00 |
| Egg Record and Account Book..... | .25 | Turkeys—Care and Management. 96 pages. Illustrated. Color plate of Bronze | .75 |
| The Leghorns—All Varieties. 144 pages. Illustrated. Two color plates..... | 1.00 | The Wyandottes—All Varieties. 160 pages. Illustrated. Three color plates..... | 1.00 |
| The Orpingtons—Black, Buff, White. 78 pages. Illustrated. Color plate of Buffs .. | .75 | | |

LEE POULTRY SUPPLIES

Manufactured by

GEO. N. LEE COMPANY
OMAHA, NEB.



Lee's Lice Killer has been for twenty years the poultryman's stand-by in keeping chickens and poultry-house free from lice-mites, and scaly leg. A liquid, simply painted on roosts. We have it in 3 sizes, 35c, 60c, and \$1.00.

Lee's Louse Powder is big value in both size and quality. 1½-lb. pkg., 25c; 3-lb., 50c. Round, sprinkler-top cartons. Very effective.

Lee's Egg-Maker is largely meat food, granulated blood, with tonic condiments. Largely used on big poultry ranches, especially in California. One 5,000-hen farm reduced its food cost in December to 6¾ per dozen eggs. Sizes: 25c, 50c, \$2.50, and \$8.00.

Germozone is the most popular medicine for poultry and the most generally effective. For roup, colds, canker, chicken-pox, sore-head, skin disease, sores, wounds. 50c and \$1.

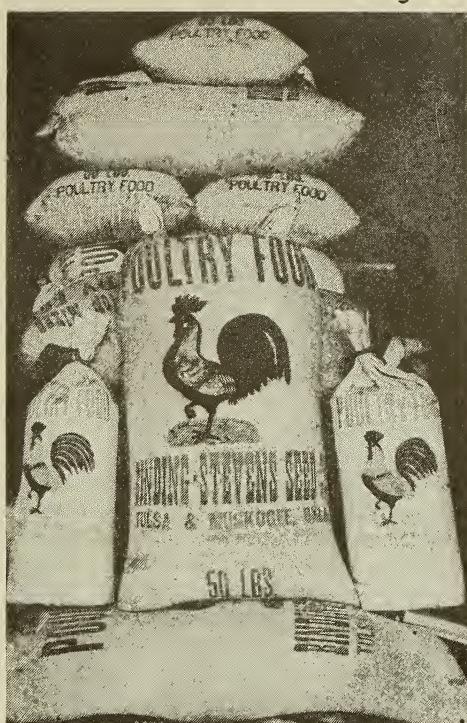
Egg-o-latum is a new and valuable egg-preserver. An ointment. Rubbed on eggs, it keeps them fresh one year. Easy to fix a dozen a minute. Simply laid away in a cool cellar. 50c per jar. Enough for 600 eggs.

Egg-o-hatch is a new preparation for applying to eggs during incubation. Supplies oxygen and absorbs carbonic acid gas, strengthens the chick and weakens the shell. One size only—50c. Enough for 600 eggs.



Free Books—"Secrets of Success," "Care of Baby Chicks," "Pointers for Summer and Fall," furnished free for 1c each to cover postage. Circulars free.

POULTRY FOODS.



Perfection Scratch Food—For the laying hens. Keeps them in good health the year round; produces good results. Our Poultry Food is made of good, sound grains and seed, all cleaned and screeved before mixing, and is without dust, meal, or waste of any kind. 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Perfection Chick Food—Chicks properly started on good, wholesome food are the ones that reach maturity. Perfection Chick Food is the right food for chicks, comprising small grains, grit, charcoal, and beef scraps. Ask for lowest market prices. 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.90.

Perfection Mash Food—An excellent egg-producer; strong in egg-making qualities; nothing like it to make hens lay in winter. Ask for prices. 50 lbs., \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Short-Cut Alfalfa—It is an acknowledged fact that green food is an essential in heavy egg-production. Among those who are unable to obtain a plentiful supply of green stuff Short-Cut Alfalfa should fill a long-felt want, it being an excellent substitute and a very nutritious food, which, when mixed with the mash food, also affords bulk to the concentrated food. Place it in a water-tight vessel, pour boiling water over it, cover with a tight lid, and let it steam for twelve hours, mix with soft food, allowing the meal to compose one-tenth part of the mash. Write for prices.

GENTLEMEN,—Please find enclosed express M. O. for \$2.00, for which send me one sack of your Perfection Chick Feed (100 pounds). I have been using this Chick Feed and find none better. Please rush this shipment.

April 14, 1916.

Yours truly,

M. B. LAISURE,

Agent M. V. Ry. Co., Hackett, Ark.

POULTRY FOODS—Continued.

Ground Beef Scraps—Feed three times a week, at the rate of about a handful to every three birds, in the morning meal of hot food, or keep in a hopper before the fowls, allowing them free access all the time. Lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Blood Meal—Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. It contains no ground bone or cheap adulteration of any sort, and is the most complete poultry and egg food in use. It should be fed at the rate of about three times a week, composing about one-tenth of the mash. Lb., 5c.

Fine, Ground Bone—For mixing once a day with soft food this is unsurpassed. Lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

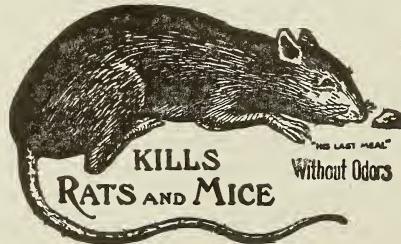
Cracked Poultry Bone—Made from fresh, pure, clean bones, and it should be fed to the poultry daily—about one handful to every five fowls, like grain or any other food. Lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Perfection Crushed Oyster Shells to a large extent will supply the necessary material for grinding their food and at the same time furnish the lime for egg shells. Chemical analysis, together with the reports from experienced poultrymen, show that ordinary grain and green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the egg shells. It requires several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this lime, if kept continually before the fowls, trusting them to eat the amount necessary. The judgment of fowls can be relied on in this respect. 50 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., 90c; 500 lbs., \$4.25. Ask for the lowest market prices when in the market for any of our Poultry Foods.

Perfection Brand Charcoal—Specially prepared for poultry. Feeding purifies the blood, prevents disease, and is a sure remedy for sour crop, diarrhoea, etc. Put up in two grades—fine granulated, for use in mash mixtures, and coarse, for hopper-feeding. Lb., 5c.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles—Each, 10c, postpaid.

Chad's Lice Killer—It is the cheapest because it is the best, safest, quickest, and surest Lice, Mite, and Flea Killer and Roup Cure ever known. Quart, 75c.

RAT CORN

It mummifies them. No matter where they die, they simply **dry up**. Positively cannot smell.

Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery and without a doubt the greatest rat-destroyer in the world—the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous, or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per can.

We Recommend and Sell

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

To Inoculate Your

Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches
and All Other Legume Crops

Small Cost

Large Returns

Easy to Use

No Labor Expense



Uninoculated. ALFALFA. Inoculated.

Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all the world over.

Be sure to specify the particular Legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ALFALFA ((Lucerne). | Burr Clover. | VETCH. | LIMA BEANS. |
| CRIMSON CLOVER. | Yellow Clover. | Horse Beans. | Lupins. |
| SWEET CLOVER. | Berseem Clover. | Velvet Beans. | Sanfoir. |
| White Clover. | COW PEAS. | Perenized Peas. | Lespedeza. |
| RED CLOVER. | SOY BEANS. | SWEET PEAS. | Beggar Weed |
| Alsike Clover. | Canada Field Peas. | GARDEN PEAS. | And others. |
| Mammoth Clover. | PEANUTS. | GARDEN BEANS. | |

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order, and can be supplied in a few days.

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of Legumes listed at the following prices:

PRICES.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 5-acre size..... | \$5.00 ("A dollar per acre.") |
| 1-acre size..... | 1.50 |
| Garden size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre)..... | .50 |

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments.)

We can supply 25c trial-size packages of **MULFORD CULTURES** for Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, and Lima Beans only.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow Legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST.

OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS.

We keep these Incubators and Brooders in stock at all times, and any order will have prompt attention. We have the several sizes that are manufactured. These Incubators for several seasons have outclassed anything in the Incubator line. So far as the cost is concerned, one hatch will pay for the machine—the rest of the season is clear profit. Also the poultry business goes right along with any other business you are interested in and its profits are just that much ahead.

Prices.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 100 (120) egg | \$ 9.80 |
| 150 (170) egg | 13.50 |
| 200 (240) egg | 17.50 |

INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.**Prices When Ordered Extra.**

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Taylor Brothers' High-grade Tested Thermometer, guaranteed accurate | Each, \$0.65 |
| Taylor Brothers' Hygrometer..... | Each, 1.50 |
| Brooder Thermometer..... | Each, .50 |
| Mandy Lee Hygrometer | Each, 2.00 |
| Mandy Lee Hygrometer Wicks | Each, .10 |
| Lamp Wicks | Each, .05 |
| Double Wafer for Old Trusty Incubator | Each, .75 |
| Wafer for Mandy Lee Incubator..... | Each, .50 |

Write for prices on Incubator Lamps and Burners.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

We carry in stock at Fort Smith a complete line of dairy Supplies—Milk bottles, cream separators, stanchions, milk pails, bottle caps, bottle brushes, milk cans, churning, etc.

We issue a separate catalog of this, and if interested, write the Fort Smith Seed Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

WHY DON'T I GROW Bigger and Better Crops?

The reason, nine times out of ten, is **lack of the right plant food**.

Make sure—NOW—before you plant again. Profit by results secured by those who know the importance of well-formulated Animal Matter Fertilizers in producing bigger yields of earlier maturing, better quality crops.

Armour's Fertilizers have been put on the market only after years of research to know the crop requirements and **How** to supply them. They are made of Bone, Blood, and Tankage, reinforced by the best Potash Salts, mixed under the careful supervision of agricultural chemists in the best-equipped plants in the country, so that when the Fertilizer leaves the factory it will give the best results on the crop intended for.

We offer for sale in the State of Oklahoma the following brands:

| | Ammonia, Per Ct. | Phos. Acid, Per Ct. | Potash, Per Ct. |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Bone Meal | 3 | 24 | 2 |
| Grain Grower | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Ammoniated Dissolved Phosphate and Potash | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Star Phosphate | | 14 | .. |
| Phosphate and Potash | | 10 | 2 |

We can furnish Armour's High-grade Animal Matter Fertilizers for all crops and conditions.

Call, write, or 'phone us and we will do our best to give you just the kind you need.

We Are Authorized Agents for

CYPHERS CO. INCUBATORS

Made in Three Styles
Eight Different Sizes

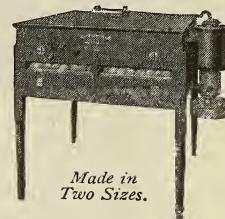
For the season of 1917 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of Incubators. These THREE STYLES of high-class guaranteed hatching machines, running through EIGHT DIFFERENT SIZES, represent all that is efficient, convenient, and reliable in Incubator-construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chances.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been the recognized "standard hatchers of the world." They are to-day the last word in Incubator-building—not a penny being spared in making sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climes, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes, and sell at prices as follows: 70 eggs, complete, \$15; 140 eggs, \$23; 244 eggs, \$34; 390-400 eggs, \$49.

COLUMBIA HOT AIR INCUBATORS.

Popular price, popular size, guaranteed hot-air hatchers. Wooden cases, beautifully finished in dark green, with brass trimmings. Double walls and self-ventilating seamless bowl lamps, best quality burners. Zinc and steel Standard Cyphers thermostat and regulating device. Fume-proof heater, asbestos-covered and metal-banded. Embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick nursery. Two sizes, 130-140 and 240-250 eggs. Sell at \$16 and \$22.



Made in Two Sizes.

Columbia Hot Air Incubator.

SUPERIOR HOT WATER INCUBATORS.

Exactly what the name says. Are heated by hot water, and superior in every detail. Copper tank and boiler; seamless bowl lamp and best quality burner; wooden case, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass hinges, buttons, etc.; double walls, with air-space insulation; Standard Cyphers regulator and roomy chick nursery; automatic ventilation. Made in two sizes, 60-65 eggs and 120-130 eggs. Sell at \$12 and \$16.

Made in Two Sizes.

Superior Hot Water Incubator.

STANDARD CYPHERS BROODERS.

No matter how many chicks you hatch or how big, lively, and hearty they are, you must have the right kind of brooding equipment to raise them to market age or for use as layers.

Cyphers Brooders provide a place where the chicks can be comfortable and safe day and night; where they have pure, fresh air; where they cannot chill and will not trample one another.

With Cyphers Brooders you can depend upon having a safe home for your little chicks, insuring rapid growth, constant health, proper form, and lustrous plumage.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Style A, two-apartment Outdoor Brooder..... | \$14.50 |
| Style B, three-apartment Outdoor Brooder..... | 18.50 |
| Style C, three-apartment Outdoor Brooder (for cold climates) | 20.00 |
| Style D, two-apartment Indoor Brooder | 13.50 |

CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER.

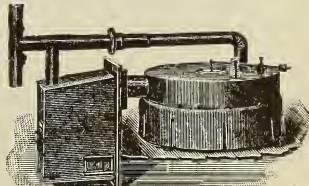
The Cyphers Portable Hover is the only SELF-REGULATING and SELF-VENTILATING Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented, and we guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as the Cyphers Incubators and the Cyphers Adaptable Hover, it maintains a STEADY and UNIFORM HEAT. It is positively and infallibly automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or poisonous gases underneath the curtain. A continuous supply of fresh warmed air is automatically forced beneath the Hover.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time all complete and moved about without hindering its operation. Very convenient for cleaning and moving. Rated capacity, 75 newly hatched chicks or 50 chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Portable Hover, \$9.00.

Cyphers Portable Hover.

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER.

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It furnishes a continuous supply of FRESH, PURE, WARMED AIR under the Hover and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. All the essentials of successful brooding of chicks are automatically provided. Thousands of poultry-growers use this Hover in raising big, strong flocks of chicks. It is adaptable to use in colony coops, in portable houses, in home-made brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases, as well as in large brooding-houses. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material, and bears the Fire Underwriters' inspected brooder label. Capacity, 75 newly hatched chicks or 50 chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Adaptable Hover, \$10.00.



Cyphers Adaptable Hover.

Write for Complete Catalogue of Cyphers Incubators and Brooders.



More than double
your profits with

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The complete milk equal

THIS is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal." It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for the calves. It is just the thing for weaning the calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow. Then all the milk may be sold and you get the benefit of the high creamery prices. It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion.

Will push calves forward better and quicker than any other feed

Sold in 25-lb., 50-lb., and 100-lb. bags

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk Equal



Send for your copy of this booklet

Wean your little pigs easily, quickly and safely on our complete milk-equal for pigs

Blatchford's Pig Meal

contains just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, moisture, ash, etc., for this work. It keeps them growing sturdily, rapidly and profitably instead of taking on excess fat.

It grows bone and solid flesh, prevents losses of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period and always makes the runts catch up.

Sold in 25-lb., 50-lb., and 100-lb. bags.



Blatchford's Milk Mash

is a perfect milk-substitute for baby chicks from the shell up to three months old, usually raising a hundred per cent hatch—and have no bowel trouble. Indispensable for fattening broilers, roasters and capons, and putting show birds in the pink of condition for poultry shows.

Five pounds raises one chick from the shell up to three months old.

Sold in 25-lb. and 100-lb. bags



Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash

carries a high percentage of surplus nourishment and will produce a hundred eggs for less money than any other feed on the market.

Instead of considering the cost per 100 pounds of feed, consider the cost per 100 eggs and you will use Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash.

It starts the pullets laying between five and six months of age naturally, without forcing, keeping them in perfect health all the time.

Sold in 25-lb. and 100-lb. bags



NOTE: Larger and quicker profits to the farmers, stock raisers and poultrymen, are the real reasons for the success of the Blatchford Milk-Substitutes. Satisfied customers have been the cause for the steady, annual increase in the Blatchford business for over 35 years in the United States.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

SAVE THE WASTE

Do not condemn the cow, but handle her products to advantage. The dairy products are the very most valuable crop you can raise.

Read below what an Iowa farmer thinks of the Cream Separator on the farm.

The old method of shallow pans for skimming milk to get the butter fat is a thing of the past. The Cream Separator has taken the place of this wasteful habit.

The Cream Separator gets all the cream or butter fat and there is no waste.

THE PRIMROSE

IS AN IDEAL SEPARATOR FOR THE WOMEN TO HANDLE. It operates easily. It is sanitary. The milk and oil are kept where they belong, and it gets all the butter-fat from the milk.

The Women Folks

Like the Primrose

An Iowa farmer bought a Primrose last spring because the milk from six cows skimmed by hand was too big a task for the women folks. They had been accustomed to another Separator when farming in Illinois, but the women folks declare that the Primrose operates more easily than their old Separator, is easily cleaned, and never has any milk or oil on the outside of the frame as their old Separator did.

ADDS MORE COWS TO HIS DAIRY This farmer bought the Primrose to lighten the work of the women folks. He did right, but after he got it he found that his account at the grocer's was always in his favor from the butter he took to town. He bought all his groceries for five people all spring and summer, still the account showed in his favor; so he bought meal to feed his young pigs. He had had an eye-opener as to what the Primrose means to him, and now he is going to fill the barn with dairy cows.



SEPARATOR CREAM AND BUTTER SELL AT A BETTER PRICE.

1st. Because, with a Cream Separator, the milk is separated immediately after milking; the cream is sweet, clean, and in first-class condition, in comparison with gravity cream, which is usually twelve hours old before it is skimmed, and in a tough, leathery state.

2d. Because, in skimming by hand, the skimming is usually done when the milk is cold and sometimes sour, and part of the sour milk is collected with the cream, causing deterioration.

3d. Because, in skimming by hand, the shallow pans expose a large surface of milk which collects bad odors, bacteria, etc., resulting in tainted, bad-flavored, low-grade cream and butter.

4th. Because separator cream is always of uniform grade. Unless you obtain a uniform grade of untainted cream, you can not expect to make a uniform grade of untainted butter. It is just as impossible to make good butter from sour, bad-flavored, tainted cream as it is to make good bread from poor, musty flour.

Separator cream is always ready for use shortly after the cows are milked, and is therefore perfectly sweet and fresh.

You can not sell your cream to get the highest price for it, neither can you make good butter from poor cream or get the highest price for butter, unless it is No. 1 grade.

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS USE THE PRIMROSE SEPARATOR

The Primrose is sought by farmers because it is known to be a thorough skimmer. No trace of butter-fat can be found in the skimmed milk except under an exhaustive test. It is found then that it amounts to less than a drop of cream to the gallon of milk.

The Primrose is very easy to operate, and is sanitary in every way. No oil gets on the floor or frame of the machine; it always looks nice and clean. It has the best oiling system—the splash system: the gear runs in oil from the time the Separator starts until it stops.

All skimming parts, as well as supply can, are of the best grade of steel, heavily tinned, to prevent rust.

The Primrose is built by the International Harvester Company of America, in a factory for the manufacture of this machine only, and each machine, before leaving the factory, is given a thorough test. The best skilled men that can be had are used to build these Separators.

We have a sample of this Separator on our floor, and cordially invite you to call and inspect the same. Let us give you a demonstration and show you the true merits of this Separator. Until you get one, you are losing money. For there is no better profit than from butter. It is always cash.

ORDER SHEET

BINDING-STEVENS SEED COMPANY SEEDS.

Tulsa.

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee

See Instructions About Ordering on Page No. 3

Please Fill in These Blanks Plainly:

Your Name.

P. O. Order - \$-----

Post Office

Stamps - - - \$-----

County

Express M. O. \$-----

State

Checks - - - - - \$

Express or Freight Office }

Total - - \$-----

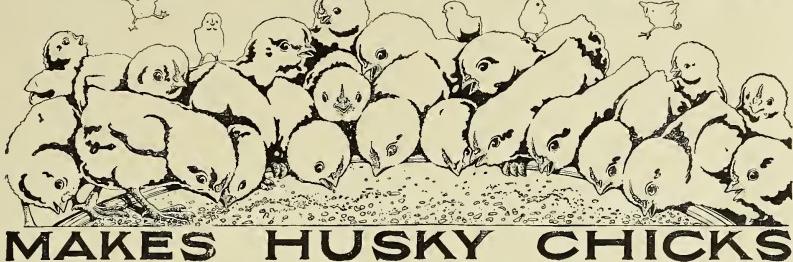
Railroad

Date----- 191

We will give extra packages on all Garden and Flower Seed orders. Leave it to us and we will see that you get a good allowance.

Remarks:

Conkey's BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD



MAKES HUSKY CHICKS

Raise Every Chick You Hatch

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food will put vim and vigor into your baby chicks at the time they need it most. It will make them strong and husky, so that they can fight off most of the chick diseases that carry off so large a percentage of the yearly hatch.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food



Gives your chicks buttermilk in a dry, sanitary form, not too much and not too little. The lactic acid is just what is needed by the delicate digestive tract of the baby chick as an aid in the prevention of digestive and bowel troubles.

With this buttermilk is mixed a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced in just the right proportion to help the little fellows over these critical first three weeks and bring them through with a good start for a healthy, well-developed maturity.

By using Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food you assure your chicks of a sure, steady supply of good, wholesome buttermilk, free from contamination of disease. Feed it to your chicks and that's all the food you need to give them for the first two weeks, except a little greens, some grit, and clean water. During the third week start tapering off feeding the Buttermilk Starting Food so that at the end of that time you have your chicks on regular rations.

Chicks eat very little during the first three weeks, and you'll find it costs you about 1c to feed a chick on Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food during that time. It's therefore a very inexpensive chick food.

Feed your chicks Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food and watch them grow quickly into heavy layers, strong breeders, full-bodied market birds, real profit-makers.

BUY A BAG

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 100 lbs..... | \$5.75 | 25 lbs..... | \$1.65 |
| 50 lbs..... | 3.00 | 14 lbs..... | 1.00 |
| Packages—10c, 25c, 50c. | | | |



***Conkey's*
Buttermilk
STARTING FOOD**



